

Mayor More Hopeful About City Economy

District Mayor Walter E. Washington is more hopeful about the city's economic future than he ever has been.

In an interview with Star Staff Writer Harvey Kabaker, the mayor spoke of "thrusts" — in renewal, in job training, in welfare reform, in development. He also spoke of "generating" — new construction begets jobs, housing promotes commerce, confidence promotes investments, "taking a chance on the city's future."

Important advances — the mayor couldn't name them all — include the willingness of the federal government to lease office space in town; groundbreaking for inner city housing; continued prosperity of banks and large retailers; a breakthrough in minority business, and the hard-won confidence of investors.

"Soft spots" the mayor referred to are the halting process of downtown renewal, the inadequacy of job training resources and vacancies in office space. Further "thrusts" this year are promised.

Julian Dugas, the mayor's chief economic adviser, pointed to two top-priority projects for this year to show that the city means business: setting the location and a planning start for the proposed convention bureau and sports arena, and new zoning laws for higher density, high rise development downtown.

Developments Discussed

Following is a condensed, edited version of the 45-minute interview:

Q. What of the city's economic health—did it improve over the past year, was it static, did it decline?

Mayor Washington: I think we had, in some areas, some improvement. I think the banks, for instance, continued with a very healthy condition as far as deposits are concerned. The retailers — they report to me, and I meet with them monthly to discuss their needs and problems and the economy — from the standpoint of the larger retailers, I think that even the work on the subway has not affected them. They've all shown growth, they all show profits.

Q. We understand that the growth in the suburbs has been really dramatic, while in the District, the growth hasn't been as great. Do you think there's any reluctance by the large retailers to continue to expand, any thought they might be moving out?

A. I think that the growth may not have been as dramatic, and I'm not in a position to say exactly in specifics what that is. I do know this, that as I meet with Woodies, Hecht's and the others they're talking about a very high percentage of profit growth. Basically, what they're saying is that a great deal of it is due to a change in merchandising patterns. The patterns that they're developing are characteristic of an urban community, and they're therefore not in competition with the suburbs.

I think it's reflected by the fact that Mr. Man comes into the downtown area — a completely different type of merchandising, where the market is. We've had some growth downtown, particularly some black entrepreneurs. Chez Brown, for example.

I think the fact that Lane Bryant came to Washington and is from all I understand doing well, is an indication. The fact that Nieman Marcus is coming into Washington . . . We've had some inquiries from some others. These are the best indications that they're looking to us.

Q. Is the coming downtown of the black businesses at the expense of the other retail stores that once were truly great?

A. To a degree, but I believe this is an interim situation, and will be not only resolved but will be greatly improved as we get the total thrust . . . I continue to push the rebuilding of those areas. I think we've got to be very candid about the fact that a great deal has been done in acquisition of property — which doesn't show — a great deal has been done in sorting out the legal problems related to the acquisition of property. I think what's to be done now, and it is happening . . . we're beginning to get together. Particularly in the (riot) corridors, they're talking about leased department stores . . . but in the meantime, just in the past 30 days we've seen some activity on 7th Street. We've had two groundbreakings in that area, we've got one coming up. I believe that that acceleration of groundbreakings and starting construction will have an accelerating effect on our economy and on what happens in the corridors.

Q. How much of that is commercial? Aren't you talking about housing development?

A. Yes, for the most part at this point. See, you don't start rebuilding (business,) unless you've got the population. The housing is the component that normally comes first, or they may come together. I think the housing thrusts are going to create a further need for the commerce.

Encouragement Needed

Q. Do you think the commerce will just sort of flow in where the need is?

A. No, it has to be encouraged.

Q. Some have suggested that some sort of light industry could be attracted and served by the availability of the various rail lines. Is there anything going on in that area?

A. Not very much. There is some discussion — we've heard some—I don't think that it's really at the point of fruition. At there are some generating factors. The Visitors Center at Union Station is going to generate. The two (office) buildings there — one has recently been completed — is going to generate. They will be generating jobs, as well as housing opportunities, and commercial opportunity is going to not come sporadically, it's coming as a result of continuous pressure, a continuing opening of markets, and a continuous movement to create attitudes. One important thing that I've done is to create opportunities for people to work together. I created Medco (Mayor's Economic Development Committee), where they can talk from all sectors and all groups about focusing on it.

See, this is so different, in '72 than in '68, when you had the attitude of polarization, when nobody wanted to do anything, and the people did not have the resources. I said, "We've got to work as a unified community." Those with the resources have got to extend themselves. I think these mechanisms are promoting results, and they're going to continue to promote results.

See MAYOR, Page R-34



William K. Copenhaver Elected President of Northwestern Federal

Richmond H. Gibson, Chairman of the Board of Northwestern Federal Savings and Loan Association, announced that the Board of Directors has elected William K. Copenhaver as President of the Association to fill the vacancy created by Mr. Gibson's recent retirement as President and his election as Chairman of the Board.

Mr. Copenhaver, a savings-member of Northwestern since 1930, a member of the Board of Directors since 1936, and former General Counsel, has already assumed the duties of his new office with enthusiasm for the bright future of this fast growing, old-line, conservative institution.

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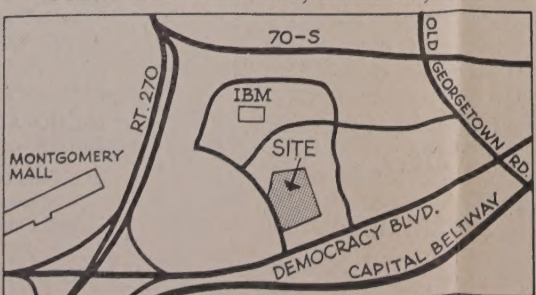
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D.C. Area Barometers

	1971	1970	Pct. Change		1971	1970	Pct. Change
Area Retail Trade Nine months	\$4,711,000,000	\$4,381,000,000	+7.5%	Area Telephones November	2,396,783	2,291,024	+4.6%
Area Jobs November	1,305,800	1,279,400	+2.1%	Area Local Calls 11 months	1,469,351,000	1,396,517,000	+5.2%
Area Unemployment November	38,800	37,100	-----	Area Conventions 12 months est.	670	670	0%
Unemployment Rate November	2.9 percent	2.8 percent	-----	Convention Delegates 12 months est.	475,000	470,000	+1.1%
Area Population Estimated	2,921,600	2,861,123	+2.1%	Visitor Spending 12 months est.	\$645,000,000	\$642,000,000	+0.5%
Area Construction Permits 11 months	\$1,194,463,000	\$770,785,000	+55%	Washington Visitors 12 months est.	17,700,000	17,700,000	-----
Residential Construction 11 months	\$973,140,000	\$653,992,000	+48.8%	D.C. Hotel Occupancy 11 months	62.5 percent	62.4 percent	-----
New Home Units 11 months	34,201	25,735	+32.9%	Area New Car Sales 10 months	154,704	132,619	+16.7%
Nonresidential Permits 11 months	\$554,193,000	\$324,027,000	+71%	Area New Truck Sales 10 months	15,281	13,262	+15.2%
Area Bank Deposits Dec. 31	\$6,099,729,239	\$5,432,874,798	+12.3%	D.C. Car Excise Tax 11 months	\$6,967,000	\$5,669,000	+22.9%
D.C. Bank Deposits Dec. 31	\$3,008,689,203	\$2,876,880,055	+4.6%	D.C. Sales Tax 11 months	\$73,496,000	\$69,536,000	+5.7%
Suburban Bank Deposits Dec. 31	\$3,091,040,036	\$2,555,994,743	+20.9%	D.C. Insur. Sales (Ordin. Life) 12 months est.	\$490,000,000	\$466,000,000	+5.2%
D.C. Bank Clearings 12 months	\$10,754,122,398	\$10,005,231,900	+7.5%	Natl. Airport Passengers 12 months est.	10,340,000	9,768,375	+5.9%
Area S&L Savings 11 months	\$2,595,563,518	\$2,154,865,441	+20.5%	Dulles Airport Passengers 12 months est.	2,247,000	2,157,461	+4.2%
Area S&L Loans 11 months	\$2,711,919,450	\$2,298,415,364	+18%	Natl. Airport Cargo 12 months est.	171,300,000 lb.	168,768,000 lb.	+1.5%
Area Gas Consump. (cu. ft.) 11 months	91,933,444,900	88,191,986,900	+4.2%	Dulles Airport Cargo 12 months est.	76,175,000 lb.	68,626,000 lb.	+11%
Pepco Sales (kwh) 12 months est.	12,749,282,000	12,122,025,000	+5.2%	D.C. Postal Receipts 11 months	\$81,504,657	\$73,260,644	+11.3%
Veeco Area Sales (kwh) 11 months	5,041,065	4,721,266	+6.8%				

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Statement of Condition After Close of Business December 31, 1971

ASSETS

Mortgage Loans and Other Liens on Real Estate	\$228,970,757
All Other Loans	1,527,416
Cash on Hand and in Banks	1,625,807
Investments and Securities	28,674,749
Fixed Assets Less Depreciation	2,451,068
Deferred Charges and Other Assets	2,076,015
Total Assets	\$265,325,812

LIABILITIES AND NET WORTH

Savings Accounts	\$208,030,118
Advances from Federal Home Loan Bank	12,000,000
Other Borrowed Money	2,721,300
Loans in Process	24,938,138
Other Liabilities	3,156,644
Specific Reserves	83,714
General Reserves	\$10,936,093
Surplus	3,459,805
Total Liabilities and Net Worth	\$265,325,812

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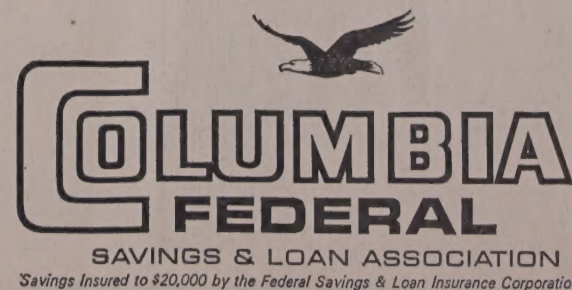
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LEGAL**Fewer Securities Cases**

Continued From Page R-23
Anti-trust cases, of course, have long been a staple on the court's docket. For some time, however, it had been expected that its dominance as the key business issue would fade. However, the fields of law which seemed likely to displace it at the center of the court's attention have not done so.

Securities cases, for example, do not seem likely to become significant in the justices' work. Most of these cases are being bypassed by the court, leaving them settled as lower courts had decided them.

The prime example of this was the series of appeals growing out of the Texas Gulf Sulphur Co. case, raising major issues about stock trading by company "insiders" and about corporate publicity bearing on market activity.

That case was widely regarded as the most important securities case in history, and Wall Street had followed it closely during the six years that it moved through lower courts. Then, without comment, the Supreme Court on Dec. 20 simply decided not to review the case.

No Second Guessing

The lower court ruling in the Texas Gulf dispute, applying a tough interpretation of federal securities law, followed the general trend of decisions in that branch of law. Apparently, the justices do not intend to second-guess the tough attitudes of lower-ranking judges.

When the justices have taken on an occasional securities appeal to decide themselves, they have imitated the stringent controls approach of lower court judges.

One securities test case that is before the justices now — involving attempts by minority stockholders to try to force changes on company policy — will provide another opportunity, if the court wishes it, to side with the investor against corporate managers.

Other challengers to management — consumers with any number of grievances, and environmental groups pressing their anti-pollution complaints — have yet to draw much of the court's interest.

Few Consumer Cases

Currently, there are only a few consumer cases awaiting decision, and each involves the rights of impoverished consumers threatened with loss of goods or income because they can't keep up payments on their purchases. The general "consumer revolution" thus

has not yet reached the court.

Environmental cases now pending involve, primarily, the question of whether those cases are going to get into the federal courts. Thus, the justices' reaction to the pollution issues themselves will have to await the outcome of the basic jurisdictional issue.

Three areas of law which the high court generally has shunned — patents, taxes and bankruptcy — seem to be gaining some attention, at least during the current term.

Among the patent issues the court is expected to decide are the patentability of computer "programs" — those mathematical codes that guide a computer to make its calculations and process its data, and the application of U.S. patent infringement laws against foreign firms.

On taxes, the justices will take some action on a \$230 million "excess profits" dispute between the Treasury and U.S. Steel, collection of federal estate taxes on stock put in a trust but kept in the owner's voting control, and the tax liability of banks for income that their "captive" insurance companies make on selling insurance to bank customers.

Fee Is Challenged

The bankruptcy questions coming before the court involve the constitutionality of the \$50 fee charged for filing as a bankrupt, and the protection of investors who bought debentures issued by a firm that later went bankrupt.

The court, as usual, has a heavy volume of labor issues before it. In fact, the only significant economics law cases

decided so far in the current term have involved labor.

There does not appear to be a clear pattern in the court's reaction to the competing rights of workers and employers. For example, in three opinions so far this term, the court sided with management by ruling that it need not bargain with a union over benefits for retired workers and by ruling that the company has a voice over settling inter-union disputes over representing the firm's workers, but it sided with labor in favor of guaranteed protection for workers affected by railroad mergers.

The court has also seemed to side with female workers, in bypassing cases which sought to restrict the definition of sex discrimination by employers.

Other Labor Issues

Some other labor issues coming up soon involve the right of workers to go to court, rather than to an arbitrator, if they are fired or denied overtime pay; the power of an employer to discipline a worker for helping a federal official investigate a labor complaint against the firm; the duty of one company to abide by the labor contract of another firm which it took over in a merger; and the scope of remedies for black workers who are the victims of race bias.

The remainder of the court's business law docket is made up of such issues as the validity of the law which created Amtrak to take over many of the nation's railroad passenger operations; the scope of Federal Communications Commission authority over community antenna television companies; the ownership of \$1 billion worth of the helium that is produced along with natural gas; the ownership of valuable oil-bearing submerged lands off the Atlantic Coast; and the extent of Federal Power Commission authority to regulate electric utilities which are tied into power-sharing pools.

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Consolidated Statement of Condition

AS OF DECEMBER 31

1971**Assets**

	1971	1970
Cash and due from banks	\$ 43,499,103	\$ 46,125,082
U.S. Treasury securities	100,602,097	124,303,112
Obligations of other U.S. Government agencies and corporations	27,855,392	15,881,501
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	110,263,812	45,934,382
Other securities	375,000	289,608
Federal funds sold	17,900,000	16,600,000
Loans	367,882,384	351,135,070
Bank premises and equipment, net	11,933,388	10,245,436
Other real estate owned, net	2,020,813	4,439,412
Income earned, not collected	4,442,913	3,329,031
Other assets	1,642,907	1,137,144
TOTAL ASSETS	\$688,417,809	\$619,419,778

Liabilities

Deposits:		
Demand deposits	\$309,053,094	\$287,924,386
Savings deposits	172,068,181	148,222,490
Time deposits	137,437,500	116,509,912
TOTAL DEPOSITS	618,558,775	552,656,788
Reserve for taxes and interest	2,620,076	5,073,518
Unearned income	5,796,503	5,846,166
Other liabilities	195,281	35,419
TOTAL LIABILITIES	627,170,635	563,611,891

ALLOWANCE FOR POSSIBLE LOAN LOSSES 6,442,783 6,398,260

CAPITAL ACCOUNTS

Capital notes, 4.85% due 1990	8,000,000	8,000,000
Capital stock:		
Common stock, par value \$10 a share		
Authorized and outstanding:		
1971-1,351,256 shares; 1970-1,081,005 shares	13,512,560	10,810,050
Surplus	20,000,000	18,000,000
Undivided profits	13,291,831	12,599,577
TOTAL CAPITAL	54,804,391	49,409,627

Total Liabilities, Reserves and Capital \$688,417,809 \$619,419,778

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**1971 at a glance
(preliminary figures)**

Life Insurance Sales . . \$ 318,866,000
Assets \$ 597,000,000
Surplus \$ 30,000,000
Life Insurance in
Force, Dec. 31 \$3,057,414,000
Paid to Policyholders
and Beneficiaries . . . \$ 46,000,000

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EYE ON DC

THE DC police may have reduced the crime rate here, but they're not making life any less expensive in other ways. Graham Watt has asked Congress for money to raise the salaries of police and firemen. It will cost \$20 million. Watt wants the money to come from a 1¢ increase in the general sales tax; a similar increase in the restaurants and liquor stores and a jump from 2 to 5% in the tax on laundry, cleaning and non-prescription drugs. That is 3 cents on every dollar you spend at the cleaners — just to pay a small portion of the police and fire raises. At this rate we'll be the first city to go bankrupt in a squad car.

HEARINGS are in the works on a regulation that would let the police enforce the city's fire rules. Particular target is the continuing practice of some public schools and other institutions of padlocking fire exits — an extraordinarily dangerous procedure.

IT looks like a fare hike for DC Transit is now at least nine months off, which gives a little time for citizens to press for public ownership based in DC — and not controlled by suburbanites i.e. COG or Metro. Over 80% of DC Transit's ridership is in the District. Control of the firm should be here too.

THE Clark Plan may not have done much to help Washington school children, but it certainly appears to be helping its author, Kenneth Clark. The most recent Book of the Month Club selections lists "A Possible Reality" by Kenneth B. Clark as a \$6.95 bargain. The book club notes say the book was "prepared originally as an emergency program for the Washington, D.C., school system. The system paid a good deal more than \$6.95 for the Clark Plan, but it's not likely to get any of the royalties.

THE District Building is working on a revision of the DC Building Code. More than 500 changes are involved.

KIRK Scharfenberg, writing in the Post, reports that "The Little Hoover (Please turn to page 23)

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COVER: JULIUS HOBSON

Photo by Doug Farquhar

d.c. gazette

MAY 31, 1972
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ECTC-LED WALKOUT AT CITY COUNCIL FREEWAY HEARINGS.

Julius Hobson, ECTC win poll

Readers nix Broyhill, Board of Trade

WETA top media, Circle 1st in arts

JULIUS Hobson and the Emergency Committee on the Transportation Crisis were the big winners of the First Gazette Poll. Joel Broyhill and the Metropolitan Washington Board of Trade were the big losers.

Just over half of those responding listed Hobson as one of those who had done outstanding jobs fighting for the District in the past year or so. Marion Barry came in second with 1/3 as many votes, followed closely by Sammie Abbott.

The big surprise in this category, however, was the fourth and fifth choice: Senator Daniel Inouye and former City Council Chairman Gilbert Hahn, respectively. Gazette readers, who made up the bulk of the poll respondents, apparently admired Inouye's recent efforts to reduce waste in the District government and Hahn's strong stands on a number of issues, often at variance with those of the White House and the Commissioner.

The ECTC narrowly beat the DC Statehood Party as the group that has done the most fighting for positive change in the District. These two organizations were followed, in order, by Pride, Don't Tear It Down and Rap, Inc.

Asked to name the individual who had done the least for the District or who had been most vigorous in opposing positive change, respondents named Rep. Joel Broyhill first, followed by President Nixon, Rep. John McMillan and Rep. William Natcher.

In the worst organization category, the Board of Trade narrowly beat the House District Committee for first place, followed by Congress as a whole and the Redevelopment Land Agency.

In the media category, WETA was the winner followed by the Colonial Times and William Raspberry. The many votes received by the DC Gazette and Gazette staffers in this and other

categories were appreciated but not included in the tabulations for obvious reasons.

In the arts category, the Circle Theaters narrowly won first place over Arena Stage. The New Thing Art and Architecture Center and the American Film Institute followed.

In only a few neighborhoods were enough votes cast for outstanding community groups or individuals to be tabulated. The winners were:

Adams-Morgan: Rap Inc.
Georgetown: Citizens Assn. of Georgetown
Cleveland Park: Citizens for City Living
Capitol Hill: Friendship House

Asked a variety of questions on issues, respondents expressed strongest support for preservation of the Old Post Office. Readers also backed preservation of the Willard Hotel, statehood for the District, restrictions on the use of eminent domain and a progressive property tax.

Respondents named George McGovern as their favorite for president by a margin of 6 to 1 over his nearest competitor, Shirley Chisholm. They also opposed construction of a sports arena downtown.

Asked to rate the importance of various issues, the largest number of respondents named improved schools as very important. Improved bus service, reduced air pollution, completion of Metro, and more low income housing followed in that order.

We received a total of 159 replies to our questionnaire, about 7% of the total mailed. While the results indicated that readers of the Gazette were in substantial agreement with the paper on many of its editorial positions, there were a number of points of departure. For example, only 3.8% of the respondents a-

(Please turn to page 2)

FIRST GAZETTE POLL RESULTS

Best individuals

1. JULIUS HOBSON
2. Marion Barry
3. Sammie Abbott
4. Daniel Inouye
5. Gilbert Hahn
6. Charles Cassell
7. Bruce Terris
- Ronald Dellums

OTHERS GETTING FREQUENT MENTION: Martha Swaim, Leila Smith, Channing Phillips, Ralph Fertig, William Wendt

Best organizations

1. EMERGENCY COMMITTEE ON THE TRANSPORTATION CRISIS
2. DC Statehood Party
3. Pride Inc.
4. Don't Tear It Down
5. Rap Inc.
6. Metropolitan Washington Planning & Housing Association
7. Urban League
- Committee of 100 on the Federal City
8. DC League of Women Voters

OTHERS RECEIVING FREQUENT MENTION: Blackman's Development Center, Special Approaches in Juvenile Assistance, FLOC, Free Clinic, Democratic Reform Committee, DC Citizens for Better Public Education, Ecology Center, American Civil Liberties Union, anti-freeway coalition.

Worst individuals

1. REP. JOEL BROYHILL
2. President Richard Nixon
3. Rep. John McMillan
4. Rep. William Natcher
5. O. Roy Chalk
6. Commissioner Walter Washington
7. Del. Walter Fauntroy
8. Carl Shipley
9. Julian Dugas

OTHERS RECEIVING FREQUENT MENTION: Anita Allen

Worst organizations

1. BOARD OF TRADE
2. House District Committee
3. U.S. Congress
4. Redevelopment Land Agency
5. White House
6. DC Transit
7. Zoning Commission
- DC Government
8. Highway Department

OTHERS RECEIVING FREQUENT MENTION: Department of Housing and Urban Development, National Capital Planning Commission, Metro, Transit Commission, MICCO, National Capital Housing Authority, DC school system.

Best in media

1. WETA FM & TV
2. Colonial Times
3. William Raspberry
4. WTOP radio and TV
- Nicholas Von Hoffman
5. Washington Post

OTHERS RECEIVING FREQUENT MENTION: WMAL, WHUR, David Eaton

Best in arts

1. CIRCLE THEATRES
2. Arena Stage
3. New Thing Art & Architecture Center
4. American Film Institute
5. Smithsonian Institution
- Kennedy Center
6. Corcoran Gallery
7. Summer in the Parks
8. Back Alley
9. Lou Stovall
10. Peggy Cooper

OTHERS RECEIVING FREQUENT MENTION: Anacostia Museum, Museum of African Art, Woodwind, Roberta Flack

Best in neighborhoods

GEORGETOWN

1. CITIZENS ASSOCIATION OF GEORGETOWN
2. Free Clinic

CLEVELAND PARK

1. CITIZENS FOR CITY LIVING

ADAMS-MORGAN

1. RAP INC.
2. Special Approaches in Juvenile Assistance
3. Bill Trainor
4. Adams Community School
5. Morgan Community School
- New Thing Art & Architecture Center
6. Topper Carew

CAPITOL HILL

1. FRIENDSHIP HOUSE
2. Martha Swaim
3. Capitol Hill Action Group
4. Capitol East Community Organization
5. Jesse Anderson

Issues

DO YOU FAVOR STATEHOOD FOR THE DISTRICT?

- | | |
|-----------|-------|
| Yes | 75.6% |
| No | 9.6% |
| Uncertain | 14.8% |

DO YOU FAVOR CONSTRUCTION OF A SPORTS ARENA IN DOWNTOWN WASHINGTON?

- | | |
|-----|-------|
| Yes | 23.1% |
| No | 76.9% |

DO YOU THINK THE NEW SCHOOL BOARD WILL IMPROVE THE DC SCHOOL SYSTEM?

- | | |
|-----------|-------|
| Yes | 29.1% |
| No | 24.8% |
| Uncertain | 46.1% |

WHOM DO YOU FAVOR FOR PRESIDENT IN 1972?

- | | |
|---------------------|-------|
| George McGovern | 62.6% |
| Shirley Chisholm | 9.9% |
| Edward Kennedy | 4.6% |
| Edmund Muskie | 3.8% |
| Hubert Humphrey | 3.0% |
| Benjamin Spock | 2.3% |
| Dick Gregory | 2.3% |
| Richard Nixon | 2.3% |
| All others & no one | 9.2% |

DO YOU FAVOR PRESERVATION OF THE OLD POST OFFICE?

- | | |
|-----------|-------|
| Yes | 88.8% |
| No | 9.0% |
| Uncertain | 2.2% |

DO YOU FAVOR PRESERVATION OF THE WILLARD HOTEL?

- | | |
|-----------|-------|
| Yes | 72.0% |
| No | 21.7% |
| Uncertain | 6.3% |

DO YOU FAVOR RESTRICTING THE GOVERNMENT'S POWER OF EMINENT DOMAIN IN URBAN RENEWAL, METRO ETC?

- | | |
|-----------|-------|
| Yes | 59.1% |
| No | 16.7% |
| Uncertain | 24.2% |

DO YOU FAVOR A PROGRESSIVE PROPERTY TAX IN THE DISTRICT, WITH HIGHER RATES FOR THOSE WHO OWN MORE PROPERTY?

- | | |
|-----------|-------|
| Yes | 67.7% |
| No | 18.8% |
| Uncertain | 13.5% |

ASKED TO EVALUATE THE IMPORTANCE OF VARIOUS ISSUES, THE FOLLOWING PERCENTAGES OF RESPONDENTS LISTED THESE ISSUES AS "VERY IMPORTANT:"

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------|
| Improved public schools | 67.5% |
| Improved bus service | 66.2% |
| Improved pollution controls | 59.9% |
| Completion of Metro | 58.0% |
| More low income housing | 56.6% |
| Ban on cars downtown | 48.4% |
| Reduction of crime | 48.4% |
| Commuter tax | 45.9% |

POLL CONT'D

greed with your editor's view that Edmund Muskie should be president. And 58% took issue with our criticism of Metro to say they felt completion of Metro was very important.

Two of the results that we found most interesting was the support expressed for restrictions on use of eminent domain and for a progressive property tax. These are two issues that have not been discussed much locally outside of the pages of the Gazette, and we hope that since our readers like these proposals they will help to bring them about.

The Gazette poll was not intended to be representative of anything but the feelings of the Gazette readership and of some of the most active community organizations in town. The people and organizations who fight hardest for change are often ignored and maligned in the straight media and we hope this poll, and ones in the future, will help to compensate.

In any poll such as this, groups and individuals worthy of mention get forgotten or overwhelmed by better-known names. Here are a few that didn't get many votes but that deserve mention anyway:

OUTSTANDING INDIVIDUALS: Attorney Phil Hirschhoff (for his defense of various persons put up against the wall by the system - including himself), ACLU's Ralph Temple (for making the ACLU here something more than the legal wing of the liberal establishment) and James Joseph (for leading the fight against the administration of Federal City College.)

OUTSTANDING ORGANIZATIONS: Coalition for Clean Air (for its leadership in the anti-pollution battle), Consumer Action Committee of the DC Democratic Central Committee (for its work in exposing unfair supermarket and drug chain practices).

WORST INDIVIDUALS: Donald Santarelli of the Justice Department (for his work on the DC Crime Bill), Graham Watt (the power behind, in front and around Walter Washington), and a long list of judges in the local courts. Also

(Please turn to page 23)

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Will all be quiet on the West End front?

THE city's planning mafia has struck again. The planning division of the city government has recommended the redevelopment of 32 acres in DC's West End — at present a neighborhood containing a mixture of uses ranging from high-rise apartments to parking lots, from abandoned townhouses to the thriving offices of the U.S. News and World Report, from Call Carls to Blackies House of Beef.

The plan is aimed at accomplishing the ends of urban renewal while avoiding some of the hassles that have accompanied renewal in the past. The basic mechanism to be used is rezoning — including sectional zoning — to force the community to change into a medium and high density residential area.

In presenting its case for rezoning, the city planners paint a bleak picture of the existing West End:

WEST END MEETING

THERE will be a meeting on the proposed West End redevelopment plan at the West End Library, 1101 24th NW, beginning at 7:30 p.m. The meeting is sponsored by Service Area Committee #9.

"North of M Street is a declining light industrial area of obsolete buildings and marginal businesses.

"To the south of M Street are the remains of a residential neighborhood of mixed single-family and townhouse apartment dwellings. These older buildings, primarily Victorian brick townhouses converted many years ago to apartments and rooming houses, are continually being torn down and left as parking lots or vacant land.

"The area as a whole is dotted with liquor stores, carryout shops, and an occasional small

printing shop, laundry, or bar. Vacant land and parking lots account for 38% of the land area ... Industrial uses and auto-related businesses ... make up an additional 27% of the area. The West End then, is dominated by this combination of obsolete industrial and commercial facilities plus vacant land and park, which altogether accounts for two-thirds of the total land area."

The solution to this situation, according to the planning staff, is "an intown medium and high density residential community focussed on M Street." This would be accomplished through a sectional development plan which "permits a more flexible development policy than does standard zoning practice."

Says the report: "A base set of zoning classifications is adopted for an entire area. The developer is then offered certain bonuses (increased density, increased height) in exchange for public benefit (more open space, subsidized housing, etc.) Also, uses can be mixed to a greater extent than under traditional zoning."

The city is obviously counting on the unorganized, fragmented nature of the West End to avoid the sort of community outcry against redevelopment it has run into in other parts of town where rezoning has been used in behalf of big developers. Similar efforts at McLean Gardens and at 14th & Pennsylvania Avenue SE quickly brought the city into court defending itself against citizens irate at the public manipulation of neighborhoods to make more mon-

ey for developers. But the West End isn't Cleveland Park or Capitol Hill and the District building is apparently expecting a smoother course there.

Unfortunately, the city study raises more questions than it answers. The Gazette, for example, was unable to obtain a breakdown of the residential population of the area. More significantly, the planning office did not know how many people were currently employed in the area. Thus the District Building can't say how many people will be thrown out of work by its tinkering with zoning. Nor can it tell us the revenue of sales, income and other taxes that might be lost as a result of the project.

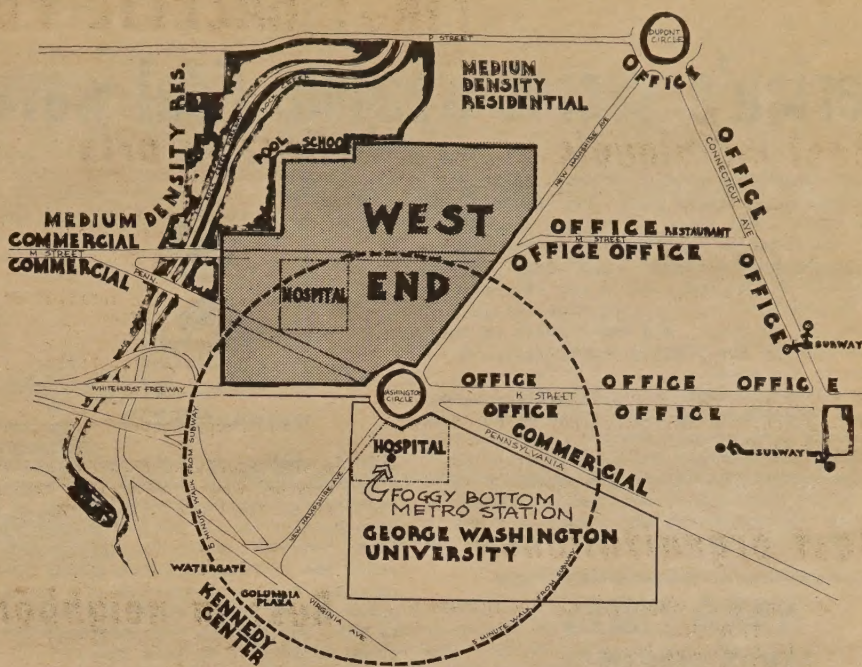
In short, the city can't tell us what it is destroying; it can only tell us what it wants to replace it with. The pattern is sadly familiar: an assumption that redevelopment is good for you — without even the most elemental facts presented to enable one to judge whether the assumption is correct or not.

There is other missing information. What will be the effect of the plan on traffic patterns? Is West End development tied into the planned construction of a crosstown freeway from Three Sisters Bridge to Ft. Lincoln? How does the District determine that a building is "obsolete" or a business "declining?" The experience of the sports arena project and downtown urban renewal suggests that these definitions often have little relation to reality.

Was there any community demand for this project or is it another case of the city attempting to impose its will upon the community? Does the city really think that the townhouses and small businesses it says it will save can withstand the assault of neighboring highrise development? Won't the project result in another decrease in low and moderate-income housing in the District? Why is the city destroying a portion of the meagre light industrial base that it has rather than attempting to increase it? What large corporations are involved in pushing for these plans and does their connection with the White House have any bearing on the sudden rush to redevelop the West End? Is high density development desirable in this area? Where will residents go for "an occasional printing shop, laundry or bar?"

The planners say that if the city fails to take the planned action, it "would set the stage for a renewed drive to make the West End an extension of the large, recently-booming office area between New Hampshire and Connecticut Avenues. A few years ago, developers were arguing that office construction should be permitted to go all the way to Rock Creek Park. These pressures will likely arise again when the office construction market revives."

If that happens, it will be nobody's fault but the members of the Zoning Commission which includes such top DC officials as Walter Washington and Sterling Tucker. All the Zoning Commission has to do is to tell the office developers to go to hell and the supposed threat to the West End evaporates. If Washington and Tucker can't prevent the rape of the West End by office developers, there is no particular reason to believe that they can stop its rape by highrise apartment developers.



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America's secret weapon: tidal waves

FACED with the prospect of continuing military failure in Southeast Asia, and fearful lest the SALT talks limit future strategic weapons systems, the Pentagon is showing increased interest in "geophysical warfare" - different ways in which weather can be modified to our military advantage by making rain, creating tidal waves, triggering earthquakes, and other sorts of inexpensive schemes for dealing environmental devastation to the enemy.

The different projects are classified under code names "Operation Pop Eye," "Nile Blue," and "Intermediate Compatriot." Senator Claiborne Pell began asking the Pentagon for details after he heard reports that the US was attempting to rain out the Ho Chi Minh trail, and that our rainmaking efforts contributed to the unusually heavy rains which devastated parts of North Vietnam last

HARD TIMES

JAMES RIDGEWAY

year. Other Congressional investigators reported observing US rainmaking planes in Thailand. And the Air Force's successful rainmaking experiments in the Phillipines are well known. In 1969 the Air Force made rain there to relieve a drought.

Jack Anderson first mentioned reports of rain making along the Ho Chi Minh trail last year. Since then Dan Greenberg has chronicled developments in his Science and Government newsletter. In April, Science for Vietnam, the Chicago collective, made a report on the subject. Nonetheless, hard information remains scant.

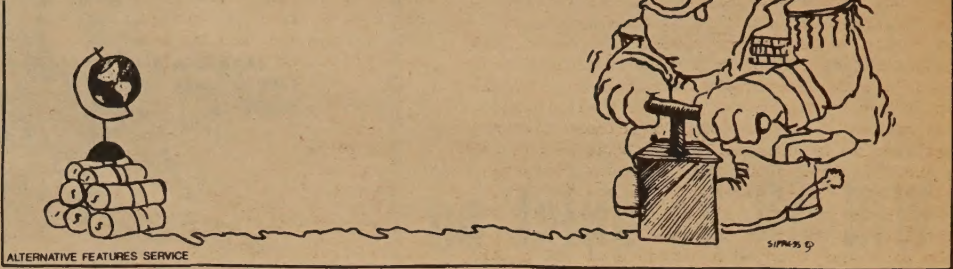
There's an early mention of weather modification in the Gravel edition of the Pentagon Papers. An item dated March, 1967, says "4. LAOS OPERATIONS - Continue as at present plus Operation Pop Eye to reduce trafficability along infiltration routes. Authority/Policy Changes - Authorization required to implement operational phase of weather modification process previously successfully tested and evaluated in same area."

The Senate appropriations committee hearings, 1972, mention the Nile Blue subproject: "1. evaluate all consequences of a variety of possible actions that might modify the climate, 2. detect trends in the global circulation which foretell changes in the climate either natural or artificial, and 3. determine, if possible, means to counter potentially deleterious climatic changes."

Objective of the Project: Investigate how world climate is determined so that "we can predict the effects of modifications man might make in the environment."

At a recent Senate hearing, Stephen J. Lukasik, director of the Defense Department's Advanced Research Projects Agency (ARPA), said, "since it now appears likely that major world powers have the ability to create modifications of climate that might be seriously detrimental to the security of this country, Nile Blue subproject was established in FY 70 to achieve a US capability. . . ." Lukasik went on to say the Nile Blue operation was budgeted at \$2 million in FY 1971 and at \$3 million in 1973, "for normal expenditures arising from the more substantial use of computer time and the execution and evaluation of the numerical experiments."

Pell entered into a series of frustrating efforts at finding information on the subject. First he asked Rady A. Johnson, the Defense Department's Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, who eventually replied that the department was anxious to keep up on weather modification to protect military property from weather damage and to keep pace with the Soviets. Pell next wrote Secretary Laird, who lateraled to



John E. Foster, Jr., director of Defense Research & Engineering, who claimed that members of Congressional committees with a need to know had been briefed on the subject. He told Pell to get lost: "However, since the information to which I refer has a definite relationship to national security and is classified as a result, I find it necessary to respectfully and regretfully decline to make any further disclosure of the details of these activities at this time."

When Laird himself appeared before the Senate Foreign Relation Committee earlier this spring, both Pell and Fullbright peppered him with questions on weather modification. This exchange took place:

Pell: Have we engaged in these activities for military reasons in Southeast Asia?

Laird: I don't discuss the operating authority that we go forward with as far as Southeast Asia specifically, but I would be glad to discuss with you the techniques that have been used outside the battle zone.

Fullbright: . . . Why do you decline to discuss weather control activities in North Vietnam, yet you freely discuss B-52 flights over North Vietnam?

Laird: I do not talk about things that we have not done. . . We have announced that we have used B-52s over North Vietnam. In connection with the weather programs or such as have been discussed . . . we have not and are not at this time conducting such operations but I am not going to rule them out.

Fullbright: That is understandable. In other words, you have never engaged in the use of this,

whatever it may be, weather control, although you have a capability of it. Is that the reason?

Laird: We have never engaged in that type of activity over North Vietnam.

WEST END CONT'D

The planners also claim that the "present zoning over much of the area is either inappropriate or economically restrictive. Below M Street the medium density apartment classification means that, with high land costs (due to the downtown location) and high construction costs, new development is economically unfeasible." But the planners fail to point out that the land costs are related to a speculative assumption that the zoning for the land will change; if the city knocks out that assumption, land prices will probably get back in line with its actual worth under present zoning.

At this point, it is impossible to tell whether a case can be made for redevelopment of the West End. The city certainly hasn't made it yet. And the circumstantial evidence suggests that the city is more concerned with providing another area for developers to strip mine than with improving - or even retaining - job and housing opportunities for the present population of Washington.



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The DC Gazette is published biweekly 23 times a year, with monthly publication during summer months. Available by mail for \$6 a year. Single copies: 25¢.

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-- Anonymous



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CLOSED SUNDAYS AND MONDAYS

Fulbright: That is a perfectly logical answer. I don't see why you were so sensitive about it.

Laird: I am not sensitive about it, Mr. Chairman, but —

While Laird denied use of weather modification over North Vietnam, he carefully did not mention Laos or Cambodia.

Other future uses of geophysical warfare were described by Gordon F. MacDonald in a 1968 book called "Unless Peace Comes." MacDonald, now a member of the President's Council on Environmental Quality, previously served as vice president of the Institute for Defense Analysis and was a member of the President's Science Advisory Committee. So he presumably knew what he was talking about in laying out the prospects for geophysical war. Tidal waves are one possibility. MacDonald writes, "If, along a 1,000-km edge of a continental shelf, a block 100 meters deep and 10 km wide were dropped a distance of 100 meters, about 100 megatons of energy would be released. This release would be catastrophic to any coastal nation. How could it be achieved? A series of phased explosions, perhaps setting off natural earthquakes, would be a most effective way. I could even speculate on planning a guided tidal wave, where guidance is achieved by correctly shaping the source which releases the energy."

Another possibility would be to change the constituents of the atmosphere so as to wreak havoc. MacDonald describes how this might be done: "A low concentration of ozone (O_3 , a rare molecular form of oxygen) in a layer between fifteen and fifty kilometers altitude has the utmost significance for life on land. It is responsible for absorbing the greater part of the ultra-violet rays from the sun. In mild doses, this radiation causes sunburn; if the full force of it were experienced at the surface, it would be fatal to all life — including farm crops and herds — that could not take shelter. The ozone is replenished daily, but a temporary 'hole' in the ozone layer over a target area might be created by physical or chemical action. For example, ultra-violet at 250 millimicrons wave length decomposes ozone molecules, and ozone reacts with a wide range of materials."

Earthquakes can be used as weapons. MacDonald writes, "The use as a weapon system of the strain energy instability within the solid earth requires an effective triggering mechanism." Pumping of underground water near Denver led to a small series of earthquakes thereby releasing strain energy that might otherwise have built up into a big earthquake." A scheme for pumping

water seems clumsy and easily detectable. On the other hand, if the strain pattern in the crust can be accurately determined, the phased or timed release of energy from smaller faults, designed to trigger a large fault at some distance, could be contemplated. This timed release could be activated through small explosions and thus it might be possible to use this release of energy stored in small faults at some distance from a major fault to trigger that fault. For example, the San Andreas fault zone, passing near Los Angeles and San Francisco, is part of the

great earthquake belt surrounding the Pacific. Good knowledge of the strain within this belt might permit setting off of the San Andreas zone by timed explosions in the China Sea and Philippine Sea."

Among the other horrors MacDonald warns of is the possibility of weathermen in one country, changing the temperature in an enemy nation; he tells how it may be possible to send electrical waves around the world, enfeebling certain population groups by impairing their brain performance.



BY ROBERT WOLF

BELIEVED TO BE THE first of its kind, a woman in a \$1 million-plus federal suit in Newark has said her corporation's vice president discriminated against her on the basis of sex: he said she'd be fired if she didn't go to bed with him. The suit adds: "No such conditions were placed upon the employment of men."

CLIFFORD IRVING WAS OFFERED \$100,000 to do a 30-second headache commercial, but he's too busy writing the Book About the Book. If he pays back the \$750,000 he conned from McGraw-Hill, then makes enough money on his book to pay lawyers' fees and possibly fines, he'll still be able to retire at 41.

A RESEARCH HAS ESTIMATED what junk means to New York City on any given day: 100 persons arrested, \$3 million in property stolen, 3 people OD'ed (the largest cause of death for New Yorkers between 15 and 35.) The city has a sizable voting block of addicts: 150,000.

NEW YORK'S STATE SENATE is mulling over a bill to permit users to turn drugs over to the police voluntarily, without fear of prosecution for holding. But the trick is to word the law so an addict can't hand the dope to the cops seconds before he's busted.

A PATROLMAN left his attache case leaning against the police station garage wall when he went on duty in West L.A. By the time he returned, a bomb squad had gouged two holes in it and was feeling for a detonator.

LT. GOV. LESTER MADDOX, in adjourning the Georgia Senate, asked a black state senator to sing "Dixie." Instead he sang, "We Shall Overcome."

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NOW, IN 1978, SOME PEOPLE ARE STILL BUILDING FOR THEMSELVES - INDIANS IN THE SOUTHWEST, MANY FARMERS & ARCHITECTS, YOUNG PEOPLE IN RURAL COMMUNES!

ALL THESE PEOPLE SHOW THAT YOU DON'T NEED PATENT STICKY-BACK TILES TO DO YOUR OWN BUILDING! YOU DO NEED SOME SKILLS, BUT NOT MANY - MOST BUILDING IS AN ACTIVITY OF VERY LOW TECHNOLOGY!

ROBERT HILL, A STUDENT AT TORONTO UNIVERSITY'S SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE, HAS WORKED OUT 2 WAYS TO GIVE SKILLS TO PEOPLE!

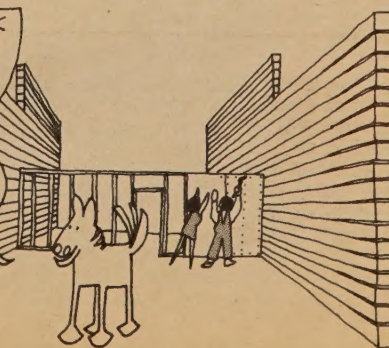
One.

CAN SEE HOW THEY CAN PUT IN GYPSUM BOARD, ETC.!!

Two. HILL HAS MADE PLANS FOR A FEW BLOCKS OF TOWN HOUSES WHICH OWNERS BUY AS ONLY BEARING WALLS, KITCHENS & BATHROOMS! THE OWNERS PUT IN ROOMS, GARAGES AND DECKS AS NEEDED! RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN WALLS, KITCHENS & BATHS CAN THEMSELVES HELP OWNERS TO LOCATE ROOMS PROPERLY AND TO BUILD AND REMODEL EASILY!

APARTMENT BUILDINGS CAN BE BUILT SIMILARLY, WITH A SIMILAR GAIN IN ECONOMY & IN PRIDE OF ACCOMPLISHMENT.

BUT THE BOOK NEEDS A PUBLISHER, & THE HOUSING NEEDS A BACKER! MORE PEOPLE COULD BUILD FOR THEMSELVES IF THESE PROPOSALS WERE USED!



The modernization of South Vietnam

TOM HAYDEN

WHEN an Air Force general made the infamous remark during the 1968 Tet Offensive that he "bombed the city to save it," he was speaking from an underlying philosophy that guides the American war effort in Vietnam at every level.

The destruction of the fabric of life in South Vietnam, the killing and displacing of so many people, is justified by the concept that it is all in their best interest. Their lives are thought to be backward, tradition-

bound, and poor, lacking in middle-class possibilities altogether. The road to progress and a better life, even if it begins in a bombed village and then goes to a refugee camp, is the road to the city, to urbanization, to a "modern" world.

Samuel Huntington, former chairman of the Harvard government department and a regular adviser on Southeast Asia policy introduced the phrase "forced draft urbanization" for this process, in an article in the July 1968 issue of *Foreign Affairs*. Huntington describes the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam as holding the "good Maoist expectation that by winning the support of the rural population it could eventually isolate and overwhelm the cities." And he says, ominously, the enemy will remain a "powerful force which cannot be dislodged from its constituency so long as its constituency exists..."

"Forced draft urbanization and modernization [brought about by the "modernizing instrument of bombs and artillery"] rapidly brings the country in question out of the phase in which a rural revolutionary movement can hope to generate sufficient strength to come to power."

Huntington's plan to minimize this "constituency," has so meant the eventual dislocation of over 9 million of the 27 million people of Laos, Cambodia, and South Vietnam. And Huntington is not making an isolated and embarrassing comment on the true meaning of U.S. policy. The same views can be found coming from two top officials.

In January 1969, *Newsweek* quoted John Paul Vann, one of the highest-ranked U.S. advisers in Vietnam as saying, "We inadvertently stumbled on the solution to guerrilla warfare - urbanization." Robert Komer, the official in charge of pacification under Johnson, admitted that:

"...a high percentage in this increase in 'relatively secure' population [from 40% in 1964 to 62% in 1965-67] did not occur because of the increased security in the countryside, but rather as a result of refugee movements and the accelerated urbanization taking place."

Since 1962, Saigon's population has grown from 400,000 to four million; Danang, from 120,000 to 450,000; Hue, from 104,000 to 200,000; Phnom Penh, from 600,000 in 1970 to two million in 1972; Vientiane, from 80,000 in 1968 to 160,000 in 1969, as Nixon doubled the bombing.

In 1960, South Vietnam was a 90 percent rural country; today it is 60 percent urban. Cambodia and Laos are going in the same direction, faster.

Saigon was designed by the French to accommodate 300,000 people. Now there are over three million people within the twenty-one square miles of Saigon proper, and another million in bulging growths on the edge. It is the most densely populated city in the world, with approximately 150 persons per acre (Tokyo has 63 per acre).

After 1966 there was not even room for squatters. In some cases, squatters had to be moved because their "homes" (little mats in the street) were blocking transportation. Garbage,

ASSERTING that Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird is "mentally disordered" and is in "clear and imminent danger of causing grave and immediate personal injury to hundreds of thousands of people," two anti-war activists have filed a petition for his emergency commitment to a mental facility. The petition was filed May 4 at the Bethesda Police Station, pursuant to Art. 59, sec. 22 of the Maryland Code.

Monroe H. Freedman, a Professor of Law at George Washington University, and Brent Dillingham charge in their petition that Laird's acts and statements demonstrate that his emergency commitment is required by the terms of the statute.

The petition reads:

"The person to be admitted has manifested symptoms of severe mental disorder and presents a clear and imminent danger of causing grave and immediate harm to hundreds of thousands of men, women, and children.

"Mr. Laird is incapable of distinguishing right from wrong, in the legal sense, as demonstrated by his active participation in furthering the War in Southeast Asia, despite the known and uncontrovertible fact that the War is immoral and illegal under the Constitution, the SEATO and UN Treaties, and the Hague and Geneva Conventions. Although all sane people have long since recognized the grave error and futility of the War, he continues to send young Americans to be killed and taken prisoner in furtherance of it.

"Mr. Laird is also directly responsible for saturation bombing in Southeast Asia, around the clock, at the rate of more than one ton of explosives per minute, causing the death and maiming of hundreds of thousands of innocent human beings. In addition, he has announced his intention of continuing these illegal, homicidal acts, despite the demonstrated lack even of military utility of such bombing. Further, by bombing Haiphong harbor, Mr. Laird has raised a serious risk of precipitating war between the United States and Russia, thereby threatening the lives of all Americans.

"In doing these insane things, Mr. Laird has manifested a clear disturbance in his mental functioning, requiring his immediate commitment to an emergency facility, pursuant to Md. Code Ann., Art. 59, § 22."

never before a problem in Vietnam, has become an immediate hazard to life.

The sewer system has collapsed, and the garbage-filled canals are no longer even dredged. Fully one fourth of the city's electricity is consumed by foreigners for air conditioning; several blackouts per week are ordinary.

American plans for the "modernization" of Vietnam do not end at simply shifting the population into the cities. For the Vietnamese who have been driven into the U.S.-controlled zones, a new system of domination awaits them; a growing Western-oriented consumer market economy.

As early as March, 1966, *Fortune* magazine was claiming that "a South Vietnam preserved

University Review/LNS

NATIONAL NOTES

■AMERICAN Documentary Films currently has 14 movies available for use in educating and organizing against Nixon's Vietnam war policy. The films examine the People's Peace Treaty, the history of the Vietnam conflict, corporate war profiteers, and chemical and biological weapons. Other films are about North Vietnamese children, the Hiroshima-Nagasaki atom blasts, and Middle America reaction to the war.

The films range in length from 8 minutes to 90 minutes and are mostly black and white although a few are in color. The rental fees run from \$15 to \$65.

A full list and description of the films can be had by contacting American Documentary Films, 336 West 84th Street, NY, NY, 10024; phone (212) 799-7440.

■ANGELA DAVIS PAMPHLET: The National Committee to Free Angela Davis is offering the complete text of Angeles Davis' opening defense statement of March 29. Entitled "Frame-up" the pamphlet is available for 25¢ from: National United Committee to Free Angela Davis, 2085 Sutter Street, Suite 209, San Francisco, Calif. 94115; or The New York Committee to Free Angela Davis, 150 Fifth Avenue, N.Y., N.Y. 10011.

■NWRO CONFERENCE: The National Welfare Rights Organization will hold a conference from July 5 to 9th at the Coronet Hotel in Miami Beach, Florida. Costs are: \$45, delegates; \$50, non-member observer with income under \$6,500 per year; \$60, friends, lawyers and supporters. The fee includes registration, lodging for four nights and admission to one special event. Reservations must be made by June 21 at 1419 H Street, NW, 347-7727.

■WOMEN'S JOURNAL: The Feminist Studies, a new journal, is available for \$2 for a single issue or 4 issues for \$6. Designed to encourage "analytic responses to feminist issues and analyses that open new areas of feminist research and critique" the first issue includes articles on welfare laws and women, the school's role in sex-role stereotyping of girls and a look at 19th century sexuality. Orders: Feminist Studies, 606 West 116th Street, NY, NY 10027.

■OKRIDGE II, a summer community of contemplation and resistance, is inviting persons to join it in north central New Jersey from June 15-August 15 to explore ways of peace, nonviolence and alternative structures. The summer sleeping bag and camper experience costs \$2 a day for food. The schedule of weekend topics is:

June 16-19 War Resisters League Conf.

June 23-25 Nonviolence

June 30-July 2 Political and Social Structures, 1972

July 7-9 Third World. Race. Minorities

July 14-16 Liberation of the Human Person

July 21-23 Contemplation and Resistance

July 28-30 Community and Social Change

August 4-6 Resistance and Rebuilding Experience

Info: Washington, DC: Community for Creative Nonviolence, 936 23rd, NW, 337-8444; New York City: Catholic Peace Fellowship, 339 Lafayette St. (212) 348-5662. If attending, send to the above addresses your name, address, phone, dates you plan to attend and the number of people going.



from communism has the potential to become one of the richest nations in Southeast Asia."

"It is not a bit too early for the U.S., which has sent some of its finest military minds to the Vietnam war, to send eminent experts on agriculture, transportation, education, and industry to prepare plans for South Vietnam's postwar economic development."

Japanese and American corporations are moving rapidly into South Vietnam. Economists and technicians are studying the economy, its natural resources, manpower supply, and quality of labor force, and drafting plans for the future. Even though the war makes investment a high-risk proposition, and even though (as one planner says) "the Anglo-American concept of the corporation has not made much headway," the official plans are piling up.

The reports which provide the basis for this conclusion are:

- The Postwar Development of the Republic of Vietnam, a joint U.S.-Saigon study directed by David Lilienthal (former New Deal head of TVA) for President Johnson, completed and presented to Nixon in early 1969;

- A several-volume study entitled Southeast Asia's Economy in the Seventies, done in November, 1970, for the U.S.-controlled Asia Development Bank study;

- Economic projections by Columbia University economist Emile Benoit, published as part of the Asian Development Bank study;

- An economic report on South Vietnam for the Institute for Defense Analysis (a branch of the Pentagon) by Arthur Smithies of the CIA, RAND, Harvard, and formerly of the U.S. Budget Bureau;

- A study, connected to Lilienthal's by Japanese economist Masataka Ohta for Japan's Federation of Economic Organizations;

- Another study by Smithies, with Allan Goodman, also a RAND consultant, on "The Possible Role of the United Nations and Other International Organizations in the Economic Rehabilitation of Vietnam." This study was funded by a 1971 State Department grant to Columbia University;

- And various articles appearing in journals like Fortune and Le Monde.

Although these reports admit that the South Vietnamese economy is now a shambles, they still go on to outline a bright economic future. The war, they assert, though somewhat damaging, has been largely progressive for the people of South Vietnam for it has now placed them in the take-off stage just prior to prosperity and happiness.

The physical infrastructure created by the war is now "the best in Southeast Asia" according to Fortune. American planners glow at the thought of the 2,400 miles of highway, the countless bridges, the 600 miles of railroad line, the 200 airfields (five large enough for passenger jets), and the six major ports which have been built in the ruins of South Vietnam.

The growth of a cheap and relatively skilled

labor force "trained in the basic routines of industrial life" excites economic planners. The Japanese business study analyzes the South Vietnamese people "from the viewpoint of labor quality," and finds them "superior to the inhabitants of adjacent nations." The report stresses "ensuring an adequate supply of high-quality and inexpensive labor, which does not quit easily." This "supply of cheap labor" is "without a doubt ... the greatest attraction for foreign interests in investing in Vietnam."

South Vietnam's role is to be a vital sub-area in what Asian Development Bank (ADB) calls a "new international division of labor." Its economic roles would be (1) to continue as a market for U.S. investments; (2) to be purchasing point for subsidiary companies to obtain goods from the U.S.; (3) to supply rice, lumber, rubber, and other goods to countries like Japan.

Its own manufacturing responsibility, in the words of the ADB, would be the "production of components for multinational companies which [would then] assume the responsibility for world marketing of the output." Electronic parts, bicycle and motorcycle components are specifically mentioned as products.

Thus even before the war ends, the U.S. is shaping a new economic system for South Vietnam in which the Vietnamese people are supposed to play a vital but subordinate role, and in which their economy and national independence will be in the hands of the U.S. and Japan.

American corporations like Standard Oil, Shell, and Ford have moved into South Vietnam, and dozens of other contractors, builders, machine tool companies, and producers of agricultural equipment are involved. Alongside them are the expanding Japanese business interest: farm machinery factories, telephone and water works systems, a Sony assembly plant. And Toyota is rumored to be coming.

Japanese business investment in Saigon was only \$4 million from 1960-69, but since the Nixon doctrine, Japanese investment has jumped to \$32 million. "As the Americans withdraw, the Japanese are becoming more visible here," reported the New York Times, December 21, 1971. Motorcycles, television, radio, rice cookers, fans, refrigerators, and phonographs - all Japanese-made - "are all commonly found in Vietnamese middle-class homes."

The potentially most important questions about economic exploitation of South Vietnam and Indochina, however, revolve about neither countryside nor city but about the vast stretches of the South China Sea - where oil is said to lie in abundance. With the greedy excitement of the British seeking ivory in Africa and the Americans seeking gold in California, U.S. oil companies are becoming involved in Southeast Asia.

There have been persistent reports of secret negotiations between the State Department,

THE National Welfare Rights Organization has scheduled an Eastern Regional Survival Conference June 9-11 at the Sheridan Intowne, Albany, New York.

The total cost: \$16. Reservations: Ms. Catherine Boddie, Chairman, Upstate WRO, 13 Trinity Place, Albany, New York.

the Saigon government, and the oil companies. Although all sides now minimize the oil issue because of public protest ("You won't find anyone here willing to talk about it and be identified. It's become a real hot potato," said one oilman in the April, 1971, Journal of Commerce), there is undeniable evidence of the growing "oil stake" in Vietnam.

In May, 1970, David Rockefeller predicted \$35 billion would be invested by oil companies in Asia, especially in Southeast Asia, over the next twelve years. That same spring the U.S. Journal of Commerce declared that South Vietnam "may contain the richest petroleum deposits in Southeast Asia." And the influential Petroleum Engineer in June, 1970, tied the oil issue to a satisfactory settlement in Vietnam:

"If and when the U.S. wins its objectives there, oil exploration conceivably could be successful enough to turn that part of the world into another south Louisiana-Texas type producing area. This would be one of the biggest booms in the industry's history. It all depends on the Vietnam war, how long it takes to get the job done and how well the job is done."

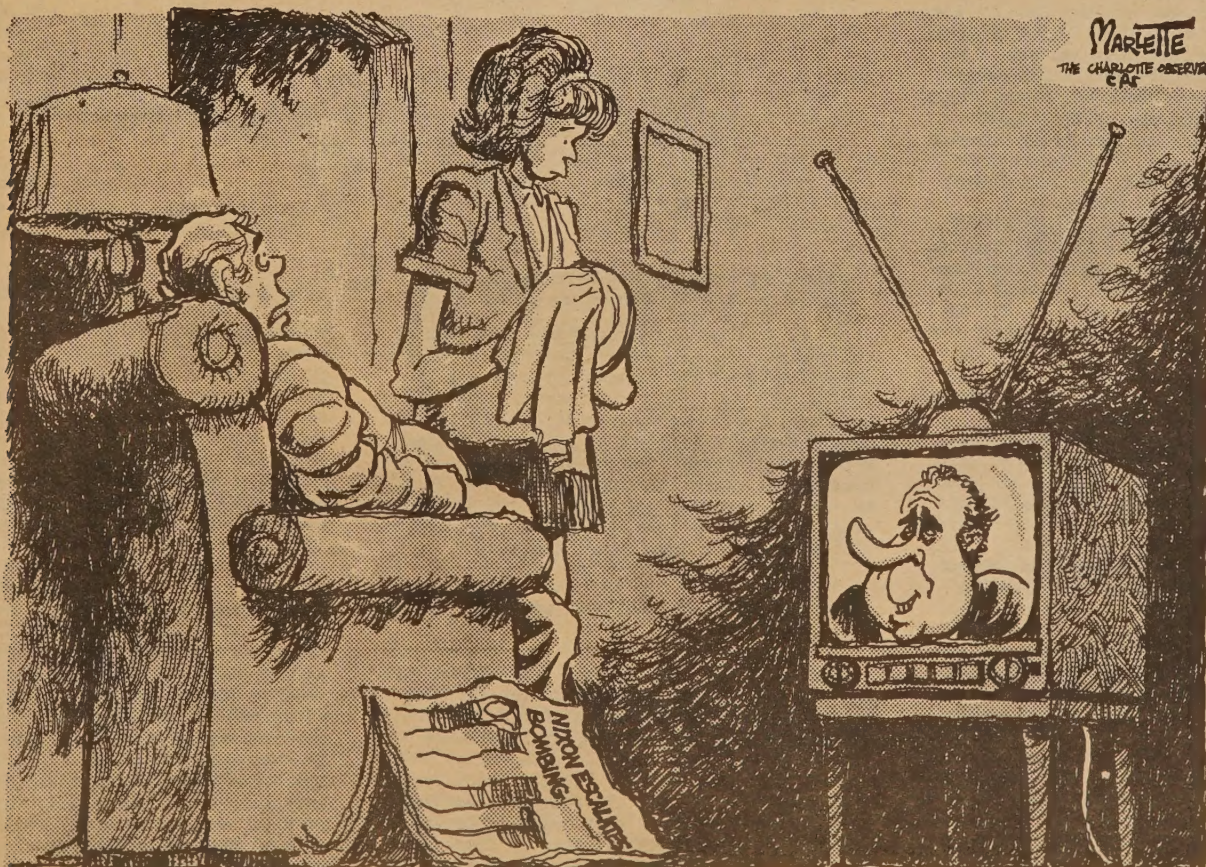
The evidence dictates the conclusion that the U.S. instead of withdrawing, is constantly probing and deepening new interests in Indochina.

The October, 1971, issue of Fortune states the long-run perspective this way:

"In the end, perhaps the most important legacy of U.S. involvement in Vietnam will be the introduction of modern industrial organization. Exposure to Western ideas and technology has profoundly changed traditional Vietnamese attitudes. More than highways or ports, these trained people could be the most valuable part of the new infrastructure being left behind in Vietnam by the U.S."

These statements mean essentially that the people are driven into the cities as refugees so that they will be absorbed into a materialistic value system, will become turned on to Sony transistor radios, Honda motorbikes and the whole Western consumer culture, leaving behind their traditional ways - and communism.

North Vietnam's leading poet Tho Huu has said the American target in South Vietnam is not simply military slaughter but "the poisoning of people's souls."



"I DON'T KNOW, MARSHA — SOMEHOW I DON'T THINK THE PRESIDENT SHOULD HAVE TO PREFACE HIS REMARKS WITH 'I KNOW YOU'RE NOT GOING TO BELIEVE THIS, BUT...'"

Methadone questions mount

ANDREA O. COHEN

MORE people in the Washington area now die of methadone overdoses than heroin overdoses, and in some neighborhoods methadone addicts outnumber heroin addicts. As astonishing as this seems, its meanings and implications are not at all clear-cut. Word has it, for example, that three recent "methadone deaths" were actually due to penetration into the lungs of liquid Tang, with which the methadone was mixed. If you ask experts (including ex-addicts) about methadone, you are likely to get highly contradictory and passionately felt responses. Methadone, and especially methadone maintenance, has become an emotional political issue almost as important as heroin itself.

Because of this it is surprising, to say the least, that no thorough investigation has been made of methadone maintenance programs, and especially of Washington's Narcotic Treatment Administration (NTA), which is the nation's largest and serves as a model for the rest of the country. Nor has a concerted attempt been made to evaluate alternative treatments, such as RAP, Second Genesis and Last Renaissance, which do not use methadone maintenance because they consider it dangerous and ineffective. Methadone opponents are especially distressed because maintenance programs are being vastly expanded in the absence of evidence of their effectiveness. In Washington, the NTA controls some 90% of the funds earmarked for drug treatment.

With few exceptions, only arguments against methadone were presented to the Methadone Conference held May 13 and 14 in Baltimore. These will be reported here without benefit of the views of methadone proponents. A number of scheduled speakers, representing NIMH and other public agencies, cancelled out. The conference, organized by the Center for Social Research and Action in conjunction with Antioch College and the DC-Baltimore chapter of the Medical Committee for Human Rights, was thereby deprived of valuable data, and the participants' mistrust of pro-methadone workers was deepened.

The strongest opposition to methadone maintenance comes from those who regard it as a malignant, premeditated attempt on the part of the white majority to control black, brown and disadvantaged white minorities — by sedating, addicting for life, computerizing and confining people to the immediate area of their methadone programs. These opponents consider methadone a legal "fix," used by a drug-oriented society with a vested interest in keeping the poor and alienated addicted, to avoid dealing with the problems that create addiction.

Whether there is such a conspiracy to keep the poor oppressed or not, the effects of Methadone maintenance are felt most acutely by minorities. Some 90% of those now in methadone maintenance programs are black and brown. There are no maintenance programs in the suburbs. There is, however, evidence that white suburban youth is becoming addicted to methadone as a drug of choice, and suburban legislators are among methadone's strongest opponents.

Methadone is an opiate-type, highly addictive narcotic drug, which was first synthesized and used by the Germans in World War II to supplement scarce morphine supplies. Studies made by Vincent Dole and Marie Nyswander on 871 addicts in 1964 claimed it as a heroin substitute, and an antidote to heroin addiction, much as heroin had been touted as a countermeasure to morphine addiction years earlier. It was thought to block the craving for heroin.

It now appears, however, that Dole's experiments were less than comprehensive or pertinent to today's addict population. His studies were done on highly motivated male addicts only. All were over 25, and none had any serious legal or emotional complications. Still, twenty percent of Dole's sampling returned to heroin use. According to Robert Horan, Commonwealth Attorney for Fairfax County, and others, Dole warned he would not touch anyone with less than "four years in the vein" or anyone who had not tried (and failed) to get clean through other forms of treatment. Even larger numbers of patients in NTA maintenance programs are now under eighteen.

Dole himself admits that methadone does not, as he initially believed, block the effects of heroin except in low doses. This brings into serious question any value methadone might have as an antidote to heroin, except for the most motivated addicts. It also gives credence to claims that addicts enroll in methadone programs because less heroin is needed to support a habit when combined with methadone. Further, contrary to earlier notions, methadone does produce a high, though not the euphoria of heroin.

Needless to say, methadone alone does not touch the problems, personal or societal, which create and perpetrate addiction. Activists who stress the need for social and revolutionary change, as well as those mainly white professionals who emphasize the need for personality change, agree that mass programs using methadone treatment alone are dehumanizing and offer no cure. As a consequence, it is hard to justify the legal addiction of some 65,000 Americans. This can be rationalized, if at all, only if it results in goals established by the NTA and other maintenance programs; such as: 1) a reduction in crime and the stabilization of the life style of the addict, 2) a decrease in the addict's use of drugs and avoidance of the adverse side effects of heroin and 3), the ability of the program to keep the addict over a period of time at a reasonable cost. Let us consider these one by one.

REDUCTION OF CRIME AND THE STABILIZATION OF THE LIFE STYLE OF THE ADDICT.

According to William Dobbs, former medical director of the NTA clinics, it is very possible that the decreasing arrest rate is not a product of methadone maintenance programs, but simply parallels a general reduction in the crime rate in DC. There is no persuasive evidence to the contrary. One-quarter to three-quarters of addicts were engaged in criminal activities before becoming addicted. A recent study of the NTA shows that 43 out of a sampling of 417 male NTA patients were arrested and jailed. The most common charges were possession, larceny and robbery.

There is reasonable doubt that stabilization of life-style can result, if methadone maintenance is used without significant other supports. What, after all, is there to rehabilitate in the life of an eighteen year old addict who has little education and few skills. On the other hand, as stated on a WTOP special done last October after a year's study by George Allen, the situation for older addicts may be different: "Alternating short-lasting heroin with long-lasting methadone eliminates the need to be on a continual prow for heroin money. With methadone, the addict can reduce the cost of his heroin use to manageable proportions which he can support with a legitimate job, or a combination of a job and a level of criminal activity. ... There is evidence that methadone changes addicts' pat-

in methadone centers.

It should also be remembered that methadone, if it blocks the effects of any drug, does so only for opiates, and it is common for addicts to use anything they can get their hands on from cough syrup through speed to barbituates which are becoming an ever more serious problem.

Furthermore, contrary to earlier notions, methadone does produce a high, though not the euphoria of heroin. Reportedly, methadone is being given at some methadone centers to people not really addicted to heroin, on their word alone that they are addicts. As a result, so the claim goes, more and more primary methadone addicts are appearing, especially because methadone lasts longer than heroin (24 to 48 hours as opposed to heroin's four to six hour duration), can be supported without resorting to crime, and has a respectability which heroin doesn't because it can be taken by mouth. Unpublished data indicates that taken intravenously, methadone's effect is identical to heroin's.

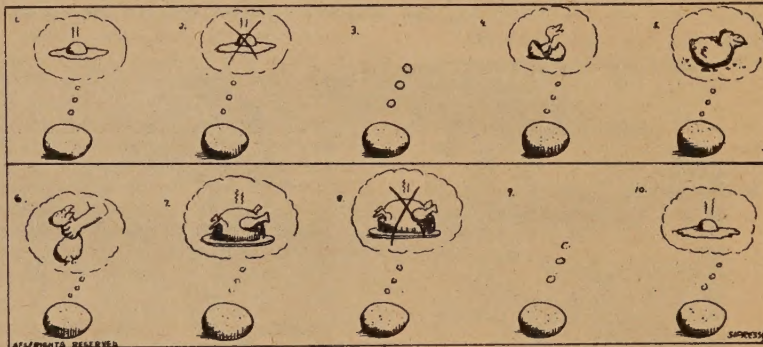
Illicit trafficking in methadone has, apparently, become so prevalent that according to Dobbs and others, street bags of heroin contain methadone. This may be one reason for the high overdose rate. Another is that methadone is dangerous when combined with alcohol. Studies show that up to twenty percent of addicts also have severe alcohol problems, and that methadone exacerbates these.

The side-effects of methadone, and its addictive qualities, are more serious than was originally thought. Like heroin, methadone withdrawal causes restlessness, runny nose, tearing eyes, nausea, severe abdominal pain and craving. Withdrawal is more prolonged and severe than from heroin, according to Dobbs. As with heroin, tolerance increases in time, and doses have to be increased to attain a high.

ABILITY OF METHADONE MAINTENANCE PROGRAMS TO RETAIN PATIENTS AT A REASONABLE COST.

The drop-out rate is the litmus test of any program, and the "numbers game" of statistics produces contradictory results. The GAO study mentioned earlier, however, states that the NTA's over all drop-out rate is 50 percent, and that only 12% (18) out of a sampling of 150 youths remained in the program for a year. The same study shows one-quarter of patients continue taking heroin while on methadone maintenance. According to George Allen and the WTOP staff the NTA turn-over rate is as high as 80 percent. Allen claims that of the 10,000 who have registered with the NTA during its existence only 600 have remained on year.

It is argued that abstinence programs, such as RAP, Second Genesis and Last Renaissance are too expensive and can accommodate too few



terns of drug use. Some take methadone during the week and have heroin flings only on weekends. Others buy extra methadone to supplement the dosage they get from the treatment program, thus enabling them to nod off when they desire... So what these patterns seem to indicate is that methadone programs, instead of ending drug addiction and rehabilitating addicts, may instead be helping a goodly number of heroin addicts to prolong their addiction by making it easier for them to keep the habit under control."

METHADONE'S EFFECTS ON HEROIN USE AND ITS SIDE EFFECTS.

The above would indicate that the use of methadone is not inconsistent with heroin use, and there is as yet no data proving the long-term effects of methadone on heroin use. The recent GAO study found, however, that one-quarter of patients continue using drugs while on methadone maintenance. William Dobbs claims that three out of four NTA patients continue using heroin. Further, urinalysis is not reliable. They can turn out positive when no drugs are present, as when Judge Halleck's urine was tested along with others as an experiment to test the tests. He tested positive. Drinking a gin and tonic can produce "dirty urine" because of the quinine content. There are also reports that cheating to produce clean specimens is practiced

people, as compared to methadone programs. However, if the NTA turn-over rate is as high as is thought, and NTA receives \$1500 to \$2000 to treat each of the 3500 patients on its rolls the actual expenditure per patient is much higher — and hypothetically continues over the patient's lifetime. According to RAP director, Ron Clark, keeping a patient in his program for one year costs about \$3600. That expenditure is not as open-ended as NTA's.

Although this report does not pretend to represent both sides of the methadone maintenance argument, it should be noted that according to George Allen and others, a concerted attempt has been made to keep quiet such material as that above — and to present methadone maintenance only in the best light, because it is supported by the administration. The danger of most reports of this kind (and of the conference) is that they are taken as the whole truth to reinforce the views of those who agree, while incensing those who do not. This accomplishes nothing, especially when dealing with a subject such as this which is inextricably combined with, and symptomatic of, almost every other problem our society today faces. Methadone has become a highly political issue. The truth about it will not be known until it is thoroughly investigated and brought into the open. To date this has not been done.

WHAT'S HAPPENING

■ **CHILDREN'S CARE HEARING:** Hearings on the care of dependent and neglected children, who are wards of the District, will begin June 8, at 10 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. in the City Council Chambers, Room 500, District Building. The Education and Youth Affairs Committee hearings will examine the way the Human Resources Department monitors existing child care facilities and explore the need for a comprehensive child care system. To testify, contact Councilman Stanley J. Anderson's office by June 6. 628-2223.

■ **DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE SUMMER SESSION:** Registration for the Department of Agriculture graduate school summer session will be May 30-June 3 from 11 a.m. to 6:30 p.m., Rm. 1031, South Building, Department of Agriculture, 14th & Independence, SW. Saturday registration, June 3, will be from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Classes will begin June 5. Info: 388-4419, or 388-6337, code 111.

Transportation meeting

THE Third National Conference on the Transportation Crisis will be held June 10-11 at Caldwell Hall, Catholic University. Sponsored by the National Coalition on the Transportation Crisis, the meeting will include talks by Sam Abbott, Helen Leavitt and Robert Rickles, who was commissioner of air resources in NYC until John Lindsay fired him for opposing a freeway bond issue. There will also be workshops, panels and discussions. Info: NCTC, Brookland P.O. Box 4529, DC 20017. (LA 6-4592).

■ **TOWPATH GUIDE III AVAILABLE:** The third section of the Towpath Guide to the C&O Canal is available for \$2.00 from the Potomac Area Council American Youth Hostels, Inc., 1501 16th, NW, DC. Mail orders should include an additional 10% for postage and handling, and 4% for orders shipped to DC addresses. The guide covers the area from Harpers Ferry to Fort Frederick, giving the hiker or biker a step by step description of the canal and towpath; physical features of the canal; historical events which took place; and the presence of nature as seen and heard from the towpath.

■ **ART FAIR:** The DC Department of Recreation, The Washington Post and the Sears-Roebuck Company will hold the thirty-first Outdoor Art Fair at 15th and E NW from June 2 through 11. The fair is open to all artists and craftsmen, professional or amateur, young people or adults. Registration will be held at the park on Thursday, June 1 from 2 p.m. to 8 p.m. and Friday, Saturday and Sunday from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. Prizes will be awarded and works may be sold on the premises for a 20% service charge. Info: 232-2567 or 332-7770.

■ **YEAR 2000 AND FAIR SHARE HOUSING HEARING:** The City Council's Committee on Housing and Urban Development will hold a hearing on June 7 at 10 a.m. in the District Building on two subjects:

- Revisions to the Year 2000 Plan of the Council of Governments
- The COG Fair Housing Formula

This might be a good opportunity for DC citizens to ask the Council why the city government seems intent on giving away a portion of what little self-determination it has to a suburban dominated super-government. They might also ask the City Council whatever happened to the 1985 Plan.

Persons interested in COG staff studies on the Year 2000 plan should call Charles Carter, director of regional planning at 223-6800. Persons interested in obtaining copies of the COG Fair Share Housing Formula should call Bruce McDowell at 223-6800. A limited number of copies of the formula can also be obtained from the City Council by calling Ms. Gwen Lee at 638-2223. Persons wishing to testify should also call Ms. Lee.

■ **VOCATIONAL COUNSELING:** Washington Vocations for Social Change will be open this summer for counseling, by appointment only. People wishing counseling should call Mike Koblentz at 244-1075. The mailing address of VCS is c/o Washington WRL, P.O. Box 231, American University, Washington DC 20016.

■ **BLACK CAUCUS FUND-RAISES:** Congressman Louis Stokes, chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus, announces that the second annual fund-raising dinner for the caucus will be held June 16 in the International Ballroom of the DC Hilton. Entertainment will include the 5th Dimension, the La Belles, Freda Payne and Sandy Baron. Red Foxx and Richard Roundtree have been asked to be masters of ceremony. Info: Michael C. McPherson, Room 328 Cannon House Office Building, 225-4954.

■ **SPEAKER'S BUREAU:** The Committee on Federal Legislation of the Health and Welfare Council has established a speaker's bureau of persons who will speak to church, civic or other groups about welfare legislation pending in Congress. Info: Sara Krulwich, 833-6116.

■ **BICYCLE REGULATION:** On May 1 the DC Council gave notice of considering action on a regulation which would forbid owners or managers of commercial buildings from stopping individuals who work in their buildings from bringing bicycles into the buildings, from using hallways and elevators to take their bicycles to their offices, or from storing their bicycles in their office. The proposed regulation would also require owners of commercial buildings of more than 30,000-square feet to provide space for bicycle storage upon the petition of five or more tenants.

No hearing have yet been scheduled. To get action cyclists should write Henry Willard, DC City Council, District Building, 14th and E, NW, DC 20004 and ask that he hold hearings. When hearings are scheduled cyclists should ask to testify. Info: Marchant Wentworth, Washington Ecology Center, 833-1778.

■ **NEW BICYCLE GROUP FORMED:** The Washington Area Bicyclist Association was recently formed to give the bicycle rider "a better deal through greater education of governmental executive and planning units." Citing a recent Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments study in which "traffic conflicts, storage, and theft problems were ranked higher than physical effort or weather as limitations to bicyclists" director Cary Shaw said the non-profit group plans to survey area bicyclists to identify problem areas, lobby for solutions and distribute free literature to its members on bike trails, bike lanes, bike traffic laws and traffic safety. Info: Cary Shaw, 3rd floor (NPA), 1666 Connecticut Ave. NW, DC 20009, 483-1020.

■ **CHILDREN'S CREATIVE WRITING:** The Language Arts Program of the DC schools will present an exhibit of children's creative writing May 30 through June 1 from 9 a.m. to noon and 1 p.m. to 4:30 at Truesdell Elementary School, 8th and Ingraham, NW. On display will be poems, essays, short stories and school newspapers from all of the city's elementary schools, grade 1-6.



■ **CAMPAIGN FUND:** The Congressional Action Fund, which was formed in the spring of 1970 to provide financial assistance for progressive candidates for the House of Representatives who are running against conservative opponents in close races, is again soliciting funds.

The CAF staff research recommends candidates to the board of directors who then nominate candidates for financial support. These candidates must be in a substantial agreement with CAF goals, be in a race where neither victory nor defeat appears assured and be in a race where CAF assistance might have a tangible impact on the outcome of the election. Contributors are sent summaries describing board-nominated candidates, their opponents and their districts. They then vote by mail for a specified number of candidates to be funded by CAF. On the basis of the balloting, the board allocates available funds among the top vote-getters. Info: R. Michael Cole, 1010 Vermont Avenue, NW, Suite 517, DC 20005, 638-3010.

I have
an
idea!

THE deadline for submissions to the Idea Fair has been extended to June 30. Residents with ideas on improving the city are being asked to submit them in the form of drawings, photographs, text sculpture, sketches, poems, etc., for exhibition in the fair. All entries will be exhibited as part of the fair, and prizes and awards for ideas showing the greatest creativity, originality and practicality will be given. The judging and review panels will be composed of residents, community leaders and professionals, with one third of the jury composed of fair visitors who volunteer to serve.

Ideas should be sent to:

Idea Fair
1225 K NW
Washington DC 20005

The Idea Fair is sponsored by the Metropolitan Washington Planning and Housing Association and the DC Health and Welfare Council.

■ **100TH COUNCIL MEETING:** The City Council will hold its 100th meeting on June 6th. The Council is planning some hoopla for the occasion including inviting past members of the Council to be present. It is not known at this time whether Phil Daugherty will reenact his slugging of a member of the audience, or Jack Nevius his disappearing act on the Three Sisters Bridge, or Gilbert Hahn his arrest of anti-freewayites, but devotees of colonial camp will probably not be disappointed.

The Council also has tentatively slated a vote on the city's air pollution plan, a measure to permit operation of incinerator #5 until July 1, 1973 and an amendment to police regulations governing the use of sound amplification devices in public spaces. There will also be a resolution on behalf of home rule.

■ **FT. LINCOLN HEARING:** A hearing has been tentatively scheduled for June 13 by the City Council to discuss the proposed development plan for Ft. Lincoln.

■ **POLICE BRUTALITY HEARINGS:** The Public Safety Committee of the DC Human Rights Commission will hold a hearing on June 5 at 7:30 p.m. in room 500 of the District Building to discuss police brutality and harassment in the District. Persons wishing to testify should contact Wilhelmmina Rolark at 347-9821.

■ **ZONING RULE CHANGES:** There will be a public hearing of the Zoning Commission on June 14 to consider proposed changes in the zoning regulations designed to bring the rules into compliance with a recent court decision that found the zoning hearing practices illegal. The changes are not entirely an improvement. For example, they do away with the requirement for posting signs on adjoining premises — a major way that citizens learn when zoning changes are taking place. A source close to the commission says that the posting requirement will probably be reinstated and even made stronger, but to be sure, citizens should tell the zoning commission they want the rule back in. Copies of the text of the rules are available in room 114, District Building or in the office of the Zoning Commission, room 11A, District Building. Persons wishing to comment may do so in writing by June 24. Send comments to the Zoning Commission at the address above. Interested persons or representatives of organizations may be heard at the public hearing.

Tree hearing

THE City Council's Committee on the Environment will hold a hearing on regulations concerning preservation of trees in the District on June 9 at 10 a.m. in the City Council chamber.

The committee is concerned about the drastic reduction in the number of Washington's trees during the past few years as the result of both private and public actions. The committee notes that "the reduction of the tree population harms the natural beauty of our city and environmental air quality."

The committee will consider a regulation that would forbid the destruction of any tree on public or private space over five inches in diameter or five years of age without the consent of the Commissioner or his designated agent. The committee will also present government policies in the field of tree planting, replacement and maintenance. Persons wishing to testify should call Phyllis Coleman at 638-2223 no later than June 7.

■ **WAFU CATALOG:** The Washington Area Free University will be publishing its summer catalog, the Tin Drum, the end of June. WAFU wants to hear from anyone interested in giving a course or conducting an activity. There are no qualifications for teaching and the course proposal will be printed as written. Courses and activities can be on any subject, but WAFU is especially looking for courses in alternatives in education, consumer protection, women's liberation, forming communes, gay liberation, "Free DC," back-packing, camping, survival, sensitivity groups, yoga and meditation, adult education, weaving and pottery, dancing and body movement, law and prison reform. There are no charges for courses and WAFU pays no salaries. WAFU holds a weekly coordinating meeting on Tuesday nights at 8 p.m. at 1724 02th NW, 2nd floor. Course proposals should be sent to WAFU at that address. Info: 961-5211.

■ **TEACHER PROTEST:** DC teachers have voted to stage a protest June 1 to demand more pay for teachers, more money for schools and an end to the war. The protest will begin at 3:15 p.m. following the end of classes. Info: Washington Teachers Union, 387-8100.

■ **FREE GLAUCOMA TESTS:** Free glaucoma tests for relatives of known glaucoma patients will be given by the Prevention of Blindness Society in the YWCA penthouse, 17th & K NW, on June 2 from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. The test requires only a few minutes of time, causes no discomfort and does not affect the vision for reading or driving. Test results will be available immediately, and those who need further examination will be advised on where to obtain this within their means. Appointments may be made by calling RE 7-0377.

■ **ART COURSES:** Dunbarton College of Holy Cross will offer art courses in painting and ceramics this summer starting the week of June 19 and continuing through July 22. Courses will be given for credit or for non-credit. Tuition is \$65 per course. There will be courses for beginners and for those more advanced. The classes will take place Thursday mornings, Thursday evenings and possibly Wednesday evenings, for painting and on Wednesday evenings for ceramics. Info: EM 2-1501. Applications due June 12.

■ **CARE OF DEPENDENT CHILDREN:** The City Council's Education and Youth Affairs Committee will hold a hearing on standards for dependent and neglected children under the care of the Department of Human Resources, the monitoring of standards and the need for the department to design and implement a comprehensive child care system. The first hearing will be held at 10 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. on June 8 in the City Council chamber. Persons wishing to testify should contact Ms. Patricia Spier at 629-3806 or 638-2223 before noon, June 6.

The retarded

FILM ON MENTALLY RETARDED: "Hidden Children," a color video tape made by WRC-TV on conditions and problems at Forest Haven, DC's facility for the mentally retarded, will be shown at the June 1 meeting of the Medical Committee for Human Rights. Members of the Forest Haven Task Force, created to remedy problems of negligence and brutality at Forest Haven, will speak. The meeting will begin at 8:30 p.m. at the Howard Medical School (Fourth Floor Faculty Lounge), 520 W NW. Info: 667-6277 or 232-8592.

■ **TENANT'S PLAY:** The City-Wide Tenants Union, an organization committed to protect the rights of public housing residents in Washington, is sponsoring "What's Happening Now," a new play by Harriet Brooks on the present-day landlord/tenant situation. Following the play will be a dance contest plus a fashion show.

The program will be held June 4 at 7 p.m. at Assumption Hall in Anacostia (220 Highview Place, SE, off Martin Luther King, Jr. Ave). Donation - \$2.

THE McDOWELL PAPERS

CHARLES McDOWELL JR.

THE sun was bright and warm Wednesday morning on the steps of the House of Representatives. At the top of the steps, several hundred students from Eastern High School, in Washington, had massed for a demonstration against the Vietnam war.

At the bottom, Vic Kamber, administrative assistant to Rep. Seymour Halpern, a New York Republican, stood among 50 parked bicycles.

Kamber had an armload of mimeographed press releases saying his boss had arranged a bicycle tour of Capitol Hill by members of Congress as "a show of support for Bikeecology."

The students on the steps cheered lustily for one of their leaders who was denouncing the war through a bullhorn.

"What is Bikeecology?" a young woman asked. She had three cameras strung around her neck and had been taking pictures of the demonstration.

"It's a combination of bicycle and ecology," Kamber said. He pointed to a paragraph in the press release: "The goal is to focus the nation's attention on the importance of bicycling as a

CLASSIFIEDS

RATES: Commercial: 10¢ a word
Non-commercial: Free

SEND ADS TO GAZETTE
109 8th St. NE, DC 20002

FOR SALE

MAGNUS port. organ. New \$400, trade for van or old Cad. of equal value. Pinball machine, 4 player, \$184. Jukebox, \$98. Plays well, but needs push button to change record. Bingo pinball \$194. 420-9144.

1968 OPEL 2-dr coupe. Gd. cond. 35,000 miles. \$650. 882-0986.

VW BUS '66. Excel. Cond. Make offer. 244-8127.

'63 FALCON, 6 cyl. st. stick. Needs parts but runs ok. Best offer. 232-5813.

"LICK DICK IN '72" — bumpersticker, 50¢ each. Send to: S-T Mail Order, 322 1/2 E. Clark, Jackson, Michigan 49203.

FOR RENT

FOR RENT: 3-bedroom modern house, Martha's Vineyard. In woods, short wk to priv beach. Avail. June-Aug. By wk., 2-wks. or all sum. Mr/Ms. Peabody, 723-4077



SERVICES

AUBREY RAYMOND, CARPENTER. Renovation and cabinet making. Telephone 546-8078.

HUMANIST COUNSELLORY, 3709 14th NW, DC 20010. Resident Humanist (Atheist) Counsellor auth. to perform for Humanists, secularists, free-thinkers, atheists etc. Service analogous to those perf. by theistic clergy. This includes (by order of Superior Court) right to celebrate marriages in DC. 882-5551.

HELP WANTED

TEACHER to lead children's activities at St. Mark's Church, Cap. Hill, Sun. 9:30-12:30. Sept.-June. \$15 per Sun. 577-9054. 864-7826.

ARTS & CRAFTS

FOLK SING for children 3-7 at Lowell Street School, 3400 Lowell St. NW (lower level of Cleveland Park Church) June 3, 10:30-11:30 a.m. Benefit children's scholarship fund. Small donation. Arlene Semple, performer. Her record will be on sale. 362-2234.

POTTERY CLASSES
NEW STUDIO NOW OPEN ON 8TH ST. SE
Classes are forming 8 week sessions
543-9152
WORDEN ROBINSON ART POTTERY
SALES: WHEELS-KILNS
Cheapest ready to use clay in town.

GUITAR lessons. Classical & popular methods. 546-5923.

MISC

CHILDREN'S DELIGHT, parent's convenience. Learn about parents in your neighborhood with whom you can swap child care. Washington Child Care Exchange, 1719 Que NW. 232-0957.

KITTENS. Three. Call 338-2052.

27-YR OLD, white, in prison. Have done 5 yrs. and have 1 1/2 yrs. more. Hang-ups are love & happiness. Would like to hear from everyone. John Goerig, PO Box 777, Monroe, Wash. 98272 (#629146)

LONELY confined male, black, 28, wishes to correspond w/people w/open minds. Only req. is sincere desire to correspond. All letters answered. Thomas W. Bond (#127-135), Box 511 Columbus, Ohio 43216.

Statehood Call

JUNE 1972

VOICE OF THE D.C. STATEHOOD PARTY

JUNE 1972

DCSTP pushes Higher Ed Board

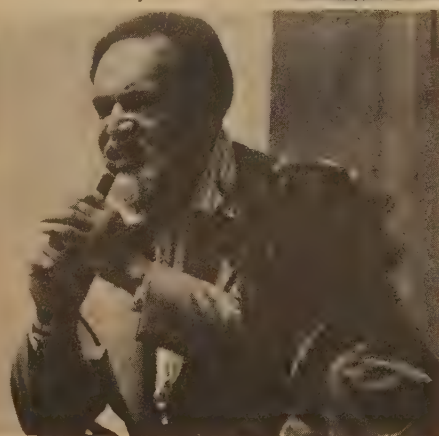
The D.C. Statehood Party, with the help of Federal City College student body President John Henderson and with input from several F.C.C. faculty members, has drafted a proposal for an elected Board of Higher Education, which will govern F.C.C., D.C. Teachers' College and Washington Technical Institute (W.T.I. is presently governed by the Board of Vocational Education which is appointed by the President of the U.S.!) and which will include student and faculty members from all three institutions with full voting rights. The major provisions of this proposal are:

1. The Board will consist of 11 members each serving 2 year terms - 4 students (2 from F.C.C., 1 each from D.C.T.C. and W.T.I.), 4 faculty members (again 2 from F.C.C., 1 each from D.C.T.C. and W.T.I.) and 3 people from the community. The members will be elected by their respective constituencies.
2. The President of each institution will be appointed to a two year term of office and can be reappointed any number of times. The Board of Higher Education will nominate the President, and both the student body and the faculty must ratify the nomination (i.e. a majority of those students voting and also of those faculty members voting).
3. The Board will have monthly public meetings, and the minutes of these meetings will be public record.
4. Student representatives to the Board will receive stipends of \$100 per month.

Our proposal is being forwarded to the Congressional legislative drafting service by the office of Rep. Henry Reuss, and in several weeks the proposal should be in bill form. At that time, we will try to have the bill introduced into both houses of Congress. It's ridiculous that we have to go to Congress to deal with the administration of the District's colleges, but as a colony of the federal government, we technically have no choice. In any case, our main thrust is to make the concept of democratically structured colleges an important issue to the people of the District. After all, the Statehood Party not only stands for democracy for the city as a whole, but for democratic control of all the city's public institutions.

In addition to helping draft the proposal, the D.C. Statehood Party has been trying to communicate with members of the present Board of Higher Education. For many weeks, we received no response to our letter of March 20, 1972, in which we asked the board to dismiss Harland Randolph and then dismiss itself in favor of an elected board. We raised several serious issues and were serious about them, and we tried unsuccessfully to arrange a meeting with board chairman Frank D. Reeves to discuss the issues. We were at the point of utter frustration, when we finally received a letter from Mr. Reeves. In the letter he thanked us for our offer of assistance to the board and acknowledged our position, but he added "however, I assume that my appointment as a member of the Board of Higher Education represented the Mayor's (sic.) confidence in my judgment and in my ability to make such decisions as I might be called upon to make upon my own determination and assessment of the pertinent facts." In other words, he doesn't need our help. Later on in the letter Reeves tells us, "Speaking for myself, I do not deem it appropriate, nor do I intend, to use my appointed office as a tool, or platform, to vindicate your political objectives, even if I shared them." Spoken like a true colonial administrator. Dig it -- our political objective is self-determination, and apparently Mr. Reeves doesn't share it; apparently he enjoys having the Commissioner's confidence and, as a result, he has no need for democracy. He also tells us that "the system provides adequate means for you and others to accomplish the changes you seek." That's why a

Photos by Mike Lewis



Cassell campaigns

Undismayed by the fact that the media still refuses to deal with him as a candidate, and that the Board of Elections is apparently unable to tell us who the Republican candidate will be, the Cassell candidacy moves forward. The most outstanding piece of news since the last Call is that Jo Butler has agreed to work as Cassell's Campaign Chairperson. Jo, who has been an active member of the group attempting to get a neighborhood government started in the Adams-Morgan area will be just the person to get the same type of structure working during the campaign and after. The organizing potluck supper was important in beginning discussions about how we begin to build neighborhood organizations.

There have been a number of coffees recently, and the response to them has been good. The message which Charles Cassell carries with him of returning power to the people of this city gains wide acceptance when presented as forcefully as it has been recently. The problem lies not within the arguments presented as much as with the problem of presenting the arguments to as large a group of people as possible.

The campaign has continued to focus on issues important to the people of D.C. Cassell participated in the boycott of the WMATC fare increase hearings and testified at the People's Transit Hearings held in protest. He also participated in a television program with other people from the community that helped to make public the rape of the public by Chalk and WMATC.

If Charles Cassell can continue to maintain the pressure that he and the party have begun to build the people of D.C. will have to take notice and listen to the persuasive arguments of Statehood for D.C. and neighborhood control.

REGISTRARS AT THE BOARD OF ELECTIONS (IN THE DISTRICT BUILDING, 14th & E STREETS N.W.) AND AT ALL LOCAL LIBRARIES ARE NOW REGISTERING D.C. RESIDENTS TO VOTE. GET REGISTERED NOW, OR CHANGE YOUR REGISTRATION TO D.C. STATEHOOD. QUICK, BEFORE YOU FORGET! THEN CALL AND LET US KNOW IF YOU REGISTER D.C. STATEHOOD. THE STATEHOOD PARTY OFFICE KEEPS A LIST OF D.C. STATEHOOD REGISTERED VOTERS - AND WE HAVE FOUND THAT, IN MANY CASES, OUR RECORDS ARE MORE ACCURATE THAN THOSE OF THE BOARD OF ELECTIONS.



Eastern anti-war march

The response to the Mad Bomber's latest idiocy has been a constant one with a series of demonstrations taking place throughout the country. As usual Washington, as the nation's capital has seen a disproportionate number of these demonstrations. Demonstrations in Washington however, usually are the result of organizing done by a national anti war group or coalition. The mining of Haiphong produced a number of national demonstrations, but the most significant Washington demonstration recently had no national ties whatsoever.

DCSTP received a call from some students at Eastern High School. The message was simple - that some of the students at this predominantly Black school in the District saw the connection between what Nixon continues to do in South-east Asia and what happens here in D.C. They looked at the conditions surrounding them, their high school, H Street, the transit system, and thought of the cost of one B-52 raid, and decided that they had to speak out. After negotiating fruitlessly with the principal of Eastern, the students decided that the only way to make their voice heard was through public demonstration. They planned a rally at the school to be followed by a march down East Capital Street to the steps of the Capitol.

It was obvious that the students were serious in their attempt. They produced leaflets encouraging their fellow students to join them. The principal of the school attempted to dissuade the students from participating. They ignored his presence and continued to file into the school stadium for the rally. At the rally the students were spoken to by both Charles Cassell and Edell Lydia.

A crowd of 400 students marched from Eastern to the Capitol. The march grew to about 500 by the time the line reached the steps of the Capitol. The students were greeted by Cong. Ron Dellums (where was Voteless?) who accepted the Eastern student statement and promised to read it on the floor of the House. Many of the students attempted to get passes to the House gallery so they could watch the debates taking place. They discovered that although some Congressmen were quite happy to give them passes, others were affronted by the sight of so many Blacks and slammed their office doors.

The Eastern rally paved the way for a city-wide student strike on May 12. Once again the Eastern students provided the impetus and the organization. This time a rally at Lincoln Park was supported by a number of people, Sister Imogene Williams, Edell Lydia, James Harris, Charles Cheng and Charles Cassell. This action also saw participation by a number of high schools, representation of which spoke at the rally. The rally at Eastern resulted in a march to the Capitol steps. A message of support from Ron Dellums (where was voteless?) was read to the students. Later action participated in included a march through a Riggs Bank branch and past the Treasury Department.

Continued on page 2

Continued on page 2

Sexist view to DCSTP II

It is significant that it was male members at the second meeting on April 9 of DCSTP's convention to discuss platform issues postponed from the first meeting, who offered and passed a resolution approving a statement on sexism, suggesting its inclusion in the Party's file of position papers on major issues.

Significant, because the women offering the statement walked out on the first meeting, and returned to read the statement they originally had wished to offer. Between meetings, there had been the CALL letter charging sexism within DCSTP itself, and the attendant brouhaha at the following Steering Committee meeting. The following excerpts are for information of all DCSTP members and CALL readers:

"The subordination of women is a real phenomenon which can be pointed out in every institution and structure in society..." We do not recognize the male power structure to give us our rights. Our birth as members of the human species is the source of our rights...

"The Women's Movement is not only a political and social force. We are a new way of life. We stand for a new society, that views the value and quality of human life in terms of individual determination..."

"As a movement we are understanding and dealing with our social and psychological oppression. We are trying to effect change as a political force; but more importantly, each of us is changed very personally and individually through understanding what our oppression is. The power of that understanding will never be thwarted by battles of legislation..."

"Unity for any oppressed group comes from knowing who you have been, what you have done, and who you are. We have only to observe the media, and to listen to our language as it is spoken every day to understand how sexism has divided us, how it has warped and stunted our own expectations of ourselves." S.F.

Eastern, cont'd

The fervor of the Eastern students prompted the Student Mobe to request that the School Board give support to a city-wide moratorium in D.C. high schools on May 19. It was intended that the day be given over to a free discussion of the war and its domestic implications. Cassell supported this request by the Mobe, but went further that support of one demonstration. He spoke of the right of students to involve themselves in issues outside the walls of their schools without fear of reprisal by school administrators. (It was rumored that a number of teachers at Eastern gave tests to discourage student participation in the city-wide demonstration.)

Cassell has been denounced by the media for his support of the concept that not all learning takes place within four walls. He has upset one citizen of D.C. so much that the individual has gone to court to request that Cassell be banned from leading the children of the city astray. The first suit was dismissed, but the individual promises to return. It is obvious that the students of Eastern could teach at least one citizen of Washington a bit about participation in attempting to solve the problems of this society.

M. L.

Supt. v. board v. Congress on school budget

The elaborate fencing act of budget recommendations by the Board of Education Budget Committee and Superintendent Hugh Scott gives us another example of ploys made for the record with full knowledge that power is in the hands of neither game player. Power, as always in the Last Colony, lies with Congress which will decide how much of the \$152 million needed to run the schools the District system will get.

Chairman Marty Swaim and the Board's Budget Committee called for an allocation of the expected \$4million reduction primarily out of administrative personnel, with \$2.1 million to come out of "citywide instruction" departments with their multiple layers of Assistants, Vices, Deputies and other types of Superintendents. Another ten percent across-the-board cut would be made in the administrative offices, reducing the status of departments such as Personnel, Planning and Research, Business Administration and the like, each of which now has its very own Assistant Superintendent. Some of this reorganization would put into effect the proposals of the Price-Waterhouse gilt-edged and gold-plated report.

Taking a second look at his drastic reductions in instructional support, Superintendent Scott concurred that \$1.2 million could be cut from the top-heavy administrative and supervisory offices. But he retained most of the recommended cuts of speech correctionists and \$1.2 million elementary special subject teachers in science, reading, and math, by permitting existing vacancies to continue.

Given the fact that District parents cannot have the budget their schools need to do an effective job, at least the elected Board in the Last Colony is doing its homework and influencing the direction of cuts which must be made within limits of Congressional appropriations will not be made at the expense of pupil instruction.

D.C. Citizens for Better Education and especially Mrs. Louise Malone has been working with the Board's Budget Committee, and she concludes that the Superintendent's second look has resulted in a "more thoughtful" budget than the original. She predicts current hearings will incline the actual trimming toward the administrative flab.

S.F.



Photo by Mike Lewis

People's party activities

Anti-war

Julius Hobson and Benjamin Spock, People's Party candidates for Vice-President and President and long time anti-war activists, have been among the most outspoken and visible leaders of the stepped-up protest against Nixon's recent reescalation of the Vietnam War.

Dr. Benjamin Spock was one of 133 persons to be arrested on May 16 in the sit-in and lobbying action on Capitol Hill. Charged with unlawful entry, Spock pleaded not guilty and awaits trial in late June. On Sunday, May 21, Julius Hobson acted as Master of Ceremonies and Dr. Spock spoke at the Capitol Hill Rally. Hobson was one of those credited with helping maintain calm when the police, in an effort at provocation and disruption, threw tear gas into the back of the crowd. Along with over 1,000 young people, Dr. Spock also participated in the May 22 "blockade" of the Pentagon.

Petition drive

At its February Convention, the D.C. Statehood Party voted to affiliate with the People's Party and support the Spock-Hobson ticket for 1972. The party is now actively engaged in obtaining the 13,500 signatures necessary to get the ticket on the presidential ballot. Petitions became available on May 8. Anticipating that a large number of signatures will be judged inadmissible, for one reason or another, by the Elections Board, the People's Party and DCSTP have set a target of 20,000 signatures before the deadline of August 15.

In the effort to obtain signatures, community canvassing will be stressed.

Petitions may be picked up now at the DCSTP office and all are urged to circulate as many petitions as possible. The signature drive will include door-to-door canvassing and petition circulation at any place large crowds gather, such as downtown intersections, supermarkets, college campuses, movie theater lines, etc. In order to sign or circulate a petition, you must be a registered voter in the District. If only 13 people fill one petition with 20 names per day before August 15, the 20,000 target will be easily met! M.J.G.

Hi-ed, cont'd

majority of the faculty and a sizeable segment of the student body of F.C.C. have not been able to effect the change they need most - to get a new president for the college. Reeves referred us to the Community Relations and Fund Raising Committee of the board, and we will attempt to meet with them. Hopefully the members of that committee will be more reasonable than Mr. Reeves.

In other developments concerning higher education, it was reported in the Post of May 19 that there has been significant misuse of funds by the administration of D.C. Teachers' College. Notable among the charges made by the U.S. General Accounting Office is that "the college in the last fiscal year collected \$290,000 in student 'cooperative fees' that were for student activities, but except for \$45,000 for the activities, all the money went to pay operating expenses of the school." We wonder if the Board of Higher Education has been on the ball regarding this issue, and we wonder what they plan to do about it.

In the Post of May 20, we read that Rep. Ancher Nelsen's Little Hoover Commission "has found the public schools to be floundering in a sea of management disarray and concludes that only a massive dose of reform can save them," according to the report. Well, right on! But don't think that the "massive dose of reform" includes a democratization of the school system, for the Commission wants Walter Washington to become more involved in the administration of the school system, an obvious slap at the elected school board. They also urge a new structure for higher education in the District, as does the D.C. Statehood Party, but it's highly doubtful that they have in mind the same ideas we do. So it goes in our Federal Colony. -R.W.

Free draft and military counseling available

One product of the fabulous "sixties" is the anxiety created for every young man on his eighteenth birthday, for this marks the beginning of one of his longest encounters with the federal government. Yes, when a young man's fancy should be turning to other things, he must come face to face with the Selective Service System. Before you are required to meet the Draft Board, you should see a draft counselor so that you will be properly advised of all your legal rights and alternatives concerning Selective Service deferments and procedures.

The Washington Area Military and Draft Law Panel, located at 1724 20th Street, N.W., is presently providing extensive, free counseling service for draft-age men and members of the U.S. Armed Services. The Panel consists of two military counselors, two draft counselors, and one administrator who offer free assistance and counseling to persons temporarily or permanently in the Washington area. If the service of a lawyer is required, counselors refer the person to one of the Panel's seventy cooperating attorneys who have agreed to take free and reduced fee cases in appropriate circumstances.

The Panel publishes a monthly newsletter, coordinates area counseling groups, and trains counselors and attorneys in both military and draft law. Special projects of the Panel include publishing *Open Sightings*, a G.I. newspaper and training Congressional case workers in military law.

The Panel is also sponsoring a Community Information Project which will offer counseling in the Black community. The project will feature a network of offices in neighborhood community centers where counseling can be combined with neighborhood convenience. The Community Information Project will provide legal and medical referral services, plus counseling in Washington, D.C., high schools. In addition, community workshops are planned to increase the awareness of Black people as to the disastrous effects of the draft and military systems have on the Black community.

This proposal envisions black and third world draft counseling as total community effort. Draft counseling is not a separate entity, and it must be conceived in conjunction with the struggle of black and third world people to deal effectively with institutional racism in other forms, such as education and employment opportunities. Perhaps the most unique aspect of this project is a plan designed to offer a full-credit course in which high school students can examine draft law procedures, the military and its effects on the community.

For more information or counseling concerning the military, one should contact John Hatton or Edward Evans; or for draft problems, contact Lindsey McWilliams or Anton Wood at 232-0311 and 232-0312.

For more information or counseling concerning the military, one should contact John Hatton or Edward Evans; for draft problems, contact Lindsey McWilliams or Anton Wood, at 232-0311 and 232-0312.

A.W.

For a moment let's think of national security and its costs. A key point to keep in mind is this: No matter how much we spend for arms, there is no safety in arms alone. Our security is the total product of our economic, intellectual, moral and military strengths.

Dwight D. Eisenhower, "Spending into Trouble," *Saturday Evening Post*, copyright, 1963.

"Every gun that is made, every warship launched, every rocket fired signifies, in the final sense, a theft from those who hunger and are not fed, those who are cold and are not clothed.

"This world in arms is not spending money alone. It is spending the sweat of its laborers, the genius of its scientists, the hopes of its children.

"The cost of one modern heavy bomber is this: a modern brick school in more than 30 cities... We pay for a single destroyer with new homes that could have housed more than 80,000 people...

"This is not a way of life at all, in any true sense. Under the cloud of threatening war, it is humanity hanging from a cross of iron."

President Dwight D. Eisenhower, April 16, 1953, to annual meeting of American Society of Newspaper Editors, Washington, D.C.



"New Breed" Rap Session

Rap lifestyle II

The RAP story started in the last issue of the CALL; herewith, Part II:

The greatest emphasis in RAP is placed on education. This word occurred over and over in the interview. RAP conceives of education not in the sterile and essentially authoritarian way in which it is viewed in our schools whether public or private, but in the most meaningful fashion, i.e., education that gives one an understanding of society, particularly American society, and how one can change oneself and that society. There is also great stress on vocational training and, of course, the arts. The thirst for learning is revealed in the program--if any group of RAP residents is interested in a subject, a teacher will be found, or they will be enrolled in an appropriate community facility. The library is a large, comfortably furnished room with hundreds of volumes. Often classes, RAP sessions or lectures are taped and then filed in a specially designed room. Any individual can replay them or they can be brought into larger groups for study and comment.

The current thinking is that 120 residents is the optimum number who can live together successfully in one facility and that 1,500 is the maximum number for the entire area given the appropriate financial backing. Anything over that would lead to top-heavy staff and administration resulting in an elite hierarchy removed from daily contact with the RAP people. As a matter of fact, in order for the 90 residents now in the House to live in close quarters trying to remake themselves as they eat, study, work and rap together, a high degree of organization and structure is necessary. There are standing committees for all continuing, basic functions each with a leader or co-leaders. Experience showed that 90 persons was too large and unwieldy a group for meaningful personal interaction and/or relationships to develop, for work assignments to be handled or for problems to be effectively voiced and solved. Recently the residents have divided into three stable groups, or "cadres" as they are called. These meet daily in a large assigned living room which has become that cadre's headquarters. Committee and cadre leaders and staff meet together continually and so there is a constant flow of decision making and interaction from the cadres to the leadership and from the leadership to the cadres. It is hoped that this will avoid the building up of an elite leadership.

Because RAP's basic objective is to change the addict's understanding of himself or herself, and to prepare the individual to live without any drug dependency in the real world as it is, the cure is slow. A number of former RAP people, however, have already returned to the community and are living and working at jobs away from RAP House while maintaining ties to the program.

Predictably, the RAP program has met with official hostility and a curtain of silence. Addicts or their families who approach govern-



RAP Free Clothing Program

mental or approved social agencies are told only about methadone maintenance. Methadone is an extremely powerful and addictive drug; it should be taken only under the closest supervision and there have been many reported deaths from methadone overdose. Moreover, it is essentially a tranquilizer, a mental crutch. The District government's thrust, unlike RAP's, is to keep addicts in a state of passive oblivion and lifetime dependency, while drug companies reap huge profits from the sale of this dangerous drug. Some probation and parole officers--and some judges in both the District and Maryland--however, approve the program and have placed probationers in it; they have had to meet the same tough standards as other prospective residents.

RAP is eager for Washingtonians to learn about its program, and all area residents are invited to visit the RAP Shop. If you're interested in touring the RAP House facilities and "rap" with staff people, call 667-3500 to make an appointment. S.R.

DC STATEHOOD PARTY

1346 CONNECTICUT AVENUE NW

Box 1118

WASHINGTON DC 20036

(202) 293-6976

---I want to receive the DC Statehood Call each month.

--- I want to volunteer for _____ task (see suggestions on page B-4) to assist Statehood

--- Enclosed is a contribution to help produce & distribute Statehood literature. \$ _____

Name

Address

..... Zip

Home phone Work phone

COLUMBIA CLIPPINGS

YOU CAN FOOL SOME OF THE PEOPLE...

Many D.C. residents don't realize that they really do not have either a "Mayor" or a "Congressman. Both Walters, Washington and Fauntroy, claim their respective titles in direct contradiction of the law. The hoax is used to convince D.C. citizens that they are like everyone else in the nation. Washington is the President's Commissioner while Fauntroy is just a Delegate to the Congress--not a Member of Congress.

ECONOMY OF SIX

According to the latest edition of the Bureau of the Census' Historical Statistics on Governmental Finances and Employment, D.C. has local government employees, per capita, than any state in the Union except Wyoming. State figures include state, county, township, city, and local government employees. Walter Washington refers to this as his austerity program.

LITTLE DETAILS

While lamenting laxity in the prosecution of polluters in D.C., the "City Council" in its April 3 report on the 1973 Budget notes: "Indeed the (city's) 24-hour answering service for air pollution is still an unlisted number.

IN THE BEGINNING...

A prominent scientific theory is that Black skin is a finer genetic development than lighter skin tones. Evolution indicates that light skin developed only when the more advanced dark skin was no longer needed to survive in cool Europe.

THE ALMIGHTY BUCK

From a March 16 "City Council" memo: "...the Committee...found that the city sells to private parties the lists of persons who own motor vehicles in the city." Wonder where those mail advertisers got your name...?

THE GREAT EMANCIPATION

During the Civil War federal marshalls arrested, imprisoned, and sold escaped slaves in D.C. They even sold a number of freedmen back into slavery.

Statehood calendar

JUNE 6 TUES. 10:00 A.M. Regular City Council Meeting. Room 500, District Bldg. Call 629-3809 for information.

JUNE 7 WED. 7:30 P.M. Board of Education community meeting to hear graduates of the senior and vocational high schools tell about the value they place on their diplomas and other comments. Commerce Department Auditorium, 14th Street near E.N.W.

JUNE 8 THUR. 10:00 A.M. and 7:30 P.M. First of a series of public hearings on the standards of care for dependent and neglected children. Room 500, District Bldg. Call 638-2223 to testify or for information.

JUNE 9 FRI. 10:00 A.M. Hearing on regulations concerning the preservation of trees. Room 500, District Building. Call 638-2223 to testify or for information.

RULES ARE MEANT TO BE BROKEN, RIGHT?

According to the rules of procedure of the District of Columbia Council, the "City Council" is supposed to hold half of its meetings at 7:30 p.m. so that citizens who work during the day can attend. Anybody remember a regular Council meeting being held at 7:30 p.m.? Didn't think so!

TO LEAD THAT HORSE TO WATER

The fallacy in government regulations requiring Environmental Impact Reports is that the laws do not require officials to read or act upon the reports. Therefore, it may be concluded that an action is extremely detrimental to the environment yet it still would be legal for the government to proceed. (E.g. Alaskan oil pipeline.)

THE PEOPLE'S CHOICE

A few weeks ago members of the Statehood Party, the Emergency Committee on the Transportation Crises, and other community members were out fighting and protesting against the fare increase. Where was voteless Delegate Fauntroy who claims he represents the people of this colony? Walter isn't seriously implying that D.C. citizens are in favor of the fare increase? Maybe O. Roy Chalk makes campaign contributions?

ANOTHER POPPED BALLOON

According to the U.S. Bureau of the Census' Governmental Finance in 1969-70, D.C. raises more local tax money than the combined state, county, and local tax monies raised by thirteen states. In addition, D.C. spends more per citizen than 43 states. Apparently D.C. would be a more financially secure state than most of the existing states. Perhaps those states would be interested in discussing a switch?

L.K.

J. EDGAR HOOVER

DIED

1919

BURIED

1972

JUNE 10 SAT. The 3rd National Conference on the Transportation Crisis. To oppose freeways and work for public transportation. In Washington, D.C. - call LA6-4592 or LA9-0003.

JUNE 20 TUES. 10:00 A.M. Regular City Council Meeting. Room 500, District Bldg. Call 629-3809 for information.

JUNE 21 WED. 7:30 P.M. Regular Board of Education meeting. Call 737-1767 for information about this and other meetings and hearings in June.

D.C. STATEHOOD PARTY
1346 Connecticut Ave.
D.C., 20036

Address Correction Requested

To all D.C. voters:

Do you want a Make-Believe or Real Government in D.C.?

Under our present 2nd-class Colonial status, we have only...

- A Make-Believe Mayor
- A Make-Believe City Council
- A Delegate to Congress who is NOT allowed to vote



But, under D.C. STATEHOOD you could vote for...

- ☒ A Governor
- ☒ A State Legislature
- ☒ Two U.S. Senators
- ☒ Two U.S. Congressmen
- ☒ A real Mayor
- ☒ A real City Council
- ☒ Elected Judges
- ☒ Real Neighborhood Input

Even if you are a registered Democrat, Republican, or Independent - in the NOV. 7th ELECTION you can vote for

Charles I. CASSELL for CONGRESS D.C. STATEHOOD PARTY

To help push the fight for D.C. Statehood and elect CASSELL to Congress, please contact: D.C. STATEHOOD PARTY 10119 DuPont Circle Bldg. 1346 Conn. Ave. NW - phone 293-6976

DCSTP education surprises voters

The May 2 primary was a busy scene at some precincts in the city where workers for Chin-Lee, Moore, Hassan, Fauntroy and the Reform Democrats showed up to gnash teeth at each other, chase prospective voters, unfurl complex sample ballots and persuade people to vote for one or another.

The D.C. Statehood Party did not have a primary because its convention-endorsed candidate for delegate, Charles Cassell, was unopposed and was declared the winner of our primary by the Board of Elections. But we were there anyhow with a new twist - the D.C. Education Project. After voters left the polls D.C. Statehood Party supporters handed them a flyers asking "How would you like a real government - Statehood?" and suggesting that, no matter how they are registered, they consider voting for Cassell for delegate in November. Some of the flyers also had a comparison of statehood and home rule.

D.C. Statehood people who helped on this project found the voters pleasantly surprised to find someone interested in them after they had cast their vote. Many were receptive to the possibility of supporting Cassell, and interested in knowing more about statehood. Generally, Reform Democrats were most interested in us, but we were pleased to hear a woman tending a Fauntroy table in Ward III comment: "Sure statehood is the only way that makes sense for D.C. I've thought that for a long time. How else can Congress stop getting itself mixed up in local problems here?" How else, indeed.

-C.P.

Lorton seminar

To improve community understanding of the felon and diminish distrust of the community by those incarcerated in correctional institutions, the ALERTS; an inmate group concerned with educational and library services, will sponsor at Lorton Correctional Complex a seminar on June 3 at 1 p.m. Statehood Party members are invited; further information from Bill Hinchliffe (554-5277), DCSTP member and ALERTS adviser.

Give a neighborhood coffee for -

Charles Cassell

D. C. Statehood Party Candidate for Congress



U. of F. reporter/photographer lies injured in Gainesville, Fla.

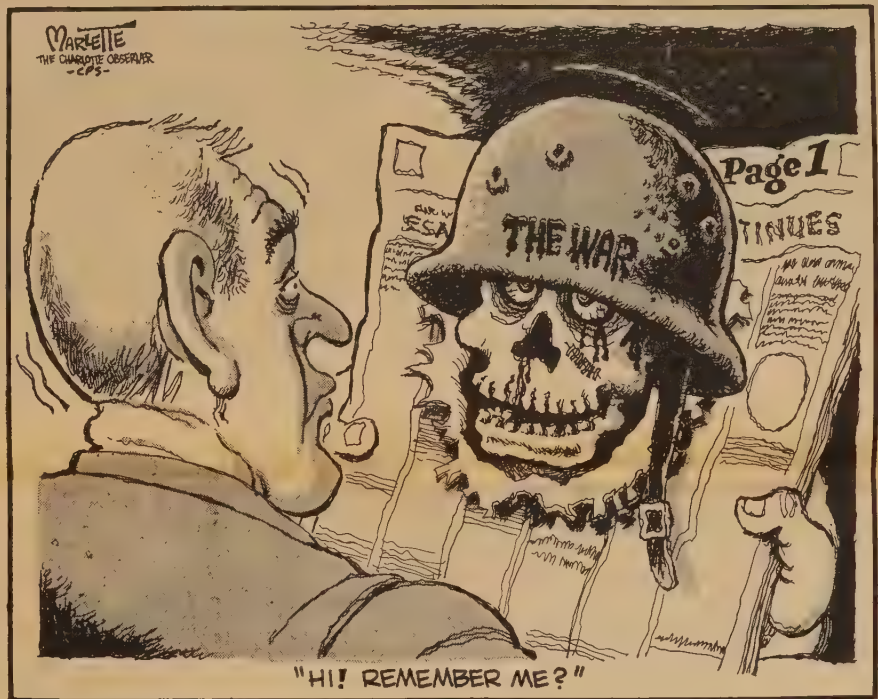


Asphalt covering People's Park is torn up in Berkley.

Those who have had a chance for four years
and could not produce peace
should not be given another chance.

—RMN Oct. 9, 1968

Photos by LNS



"HI! REMEMBER ME?"



Police fire clay pellets in Berkley.



Police arrest demonstrator at U. of Minnesota.

COMMUNITY REPORT

Community news,
life & comment

EDITOR: JEAN LEWTON

CAPITOL EAST

MARILYN LIEBRENTZ: 546-0647

■ **GROUP AIDS SCHOOL PARENTS:** "We'll support Mr. Park in whatever action he decides to take," stated Ms. Barbara Cristy, head of the Advocates for School Children at their May 10 meeting. Floyd Parker is the father of Robert Francis, the five-year old child who was crushed to death on April 28, when a defective garbage bin toppled over at Edmonds Elementary School.

Witnesses said the child might have been playing on the cart, but then, there is no playground equipment at Edmonds which is located at 8th and D NE. Furthermore, the bent wheel on the garbage bin had been noticed earlier and reported to the principal, but no steps had been taken to correct the situation.

There was a nurse at Edmonds at the time of the accident, which is not usually the case in the majority of District schools.

Advocates for School Children is the group organized by residents from Capitol Hill who would like to send their children to the public schools in their area - if the schools can be improved. Members of the group have visited local schools and have formed committees to investigate certain aspects of the schools - particularly health services, maintenance, equipment and supplies.

The group is currently aiding the parents from Giddings School who are demanding that a fulltime principal be at the school. The current principal, Robert Hiltz, is on sick leave until August, but parental complaints about the lack of discipline and morale in the school have existed for the last several years. The group also hopes to publish a newsletter and conduct workshops for parents in the future.

Anyone wishing to help the Advocates for School Children, or seeking additional information should call Barbara Cristy at 543-2951.

■ **SCHOOL BOARD RESPONDS TO CAPITOL EAST PARENTS' COMPLAINTS:** An immediate investigation and improvement of the playground equipment at Edmonds Elementary School was ordered by the DC School Board at their May 17 meeting. Over 40 parents from Edmonds, Giddings and Tyler attended the meeting, giving accounts of the fatal accident at Edmonds, the deplorable personnel conditions at Giddings, and the recalcitrance of the principal at Tyler.

The improvements at Edmonds are to take place within two weeks, according to school board president, Marion Barry; but nothing that definite was stated concerning the situation at Giddings. The latter is possibly a more difficult situation, since there are no clearcut procedures for requesting removal of a principal - even one who is on sick leave for 8 months during the school year.

It was announced that the principal of Tyler Elementary School, Bertha Tayman, is retiring much to the delight of parents who have been discontented with her policies for more than a year.

■ **MUSIC AND DANCE:** Friendship House will present the Steve Taylor Dancers in an original piece, "Chains or Change?" Friday, June 2 at 8 p.m. at Hine Junior High, 8th and Pennsylvania Avenue, SE. Info: 547-8880.

CECO DANCE: The third annual dance of the Capitol East Community Organization will be held on June 2 at St. Mark's Church, 301 A SE, 8:30 p.m. to 12:30 a.m. Donation (tax deductible): \$10 per person or \$15 a couple. Food and beverages are included. Dress optional. The door prize will be a custom made parsons table. Info: 547-0630 or 547-1908.

■ **MARION PARK:** A safe and well-equipped play ground for young (1 to 6 years) children in the

Bikers sue D.C. Transit

WHEN Mark Davis, of 643 C Street, NE, describes the "abandoned (trolley) tracks embedded in the streets of DC a nuisance and trespass," he means it. Davis is one of two men who filed suit on April 28 against the District of Columbia city government and DC Transit for \$1 million in damages for injuries caused by unrecovered trolley tracks. In view of the cost of track removal, they feel this figure is realistic and made in good faith.

Davis, who is strongly concerned about the increasing pollution problem, rides his bicycle year round. He fractured his arm in January 1972 when his wheel caught in a track near the main DC Post Office. Joel Joseph, the other party in the suit, and the person who laid the groundwork for the complaint, received a fractured clavicle last October 1971 when a similar incident happened to him in Georgetown.

Their complaint orders the city and the DC Transit Company "to remove such tracks at their expense and to restore such streets to a safe condition." According to court procedure, DC Transit must answer their complaint within twenty business days, although the city government has 60 days to answer.

Davis and Joseph, both second year law students at the Georgetown University Law Center, originally intended to handle the case themselves, but now expect to hire a lawyer who knows the DC system. They base their case on the statute which provides that tracks must be removed or covered within seven years after having been abandoned. On January 28, 1962, the Public Utilities Commission ordered trolley operations abandoned.

DC officials estimate that the cost of taking up the trolley tracks will run to \$18.7 million. At present there are 89 miles of trolley tracks in the District, with 56 miles paved over and only 9 1/2 miles left exposed. DC Transit maintains that the company is not responsible for track removal until the franchise expires on August 14, 1976 - although Gilbert Hahn, before he left the Council, pointed out that all the tracks should have been removed by 1963,



BIKE rider Mark Davis. (Photo by Marilyn Liebrentz)

since the company had paid no real estate taxes on the property used in bus operations since that time.

Considering the backlog in the courts, Davis and Joseph do not expect the case to come to trial before the end of the summer. A final note of irony - the DC Transit Company complained that "increased bicycle riding was one of the causes of the current decline in bus riding," and that "bicycles were providing serious competition for its buses."

- M.L.

The Hillcrest Children's Center

A TREMENDOUS number of children are "buried" within the DC school system; buried not by the recognized inadequacies inherent there, but by emotional problems frustrating their learning potential.

For most, their problem is unrecognized and untreated. Many are tagged as either disruptive individuals or as being moody, withdrawn and not giving a damn. How long they remain in school depends on how severely their emotional problems limit their ability to concentrate. Their future holds two possibilities: to muddle through until they graduate with misleading achievement records, or to drop out in frustration.

For others, their emotional problems become too obvious to be ignored, and for some of them there is the Hillcrest Children's Center, 1325 W St. NW. Last year between 12,000-15,000 were treated in the out-patient clinic; many others in resident clinic programs.

Hillcrest is the only facility in the District to offer a comprehensive mental health program for children, according to its executive director Arthur Cox. "Just look at St. Elizabeths to see the shape of aid to children--it doesn't even have a children's clinic," Cox points out.

Hillcrest's organizational structure resembles an octopus, the main body being the center, itself. Spread out like tentacles are services operating within the community: rap and plan-

ning sessions with community-parent groups, a psychiatric consultation program to nine inner city elementary schools and three junior high schools working on preventive and remedial approaches in teaching with a similar program in three inner city private pre-schools, plus advising schools on preventive programs in drug addiction, truancy, and illegitimate pregnancy.

Hillcrest has three outpatient clinics: a children's clinic, an adolescent and young adult clinic and a group therapy clinic. The latter is run as a separate program which includes children's groups, adolescent groups and parent and family groups in an attempt to reach more children and parents.

Children are seen weekly, sometimes more frequently, at the outpatient clinics, and their parents receive mental health counseling at the same time. "Unless the parents become involved, we won't treat the child, because no matter what help we extend, it won't work unless it can be reinforced and strengthened within the home," Cox said. Parental involvement begins as soon as the child psychiatrist, psychologist, and social worker on the case conclude the initial diagnostic study. Meetings with parents to discuss the findings then begin, and later treatment discussions plus therapy for the parents evolves.

For children with emotional problems too severe for outpatient treatment or for schools to cope with, receive treatment within one of three

(Please turn to page 17)

CAPITOL EAST CONT'D

Capitol Hill area - that is the goal of a group of local parents and community organizations who believe that play facilities for young children in our community are sorely lacking. Recently, the group approached the National Capitol Parks Central District with these ideas:

1. Use the bottom third of Marion Park, corner of 4th and E Sts SE, for it is centrally located in the community; there is the beginning of a play lot there now and many young children go there already.

2. Fence off the area - in order to keep the dogs out and in order to prevent children from running out into the street.

3. Improve the play equipment so that it appeals to the varied needs and skills of a diverse group of children.

4. Maintain the area regularly so that it is glass free and safe for children at all times.

Mr. William Failor, Superintendent National Capitol Parks Central District, appeared receptive to the proposals. He indicated that as of the new fiscal year, July 1, money would be available for a proper fence and for soft, safe turf under the play equipment. However, he didn't think that he could find money for play equipment at this time. Perhaps the community could raise it, he suggested.

Plans for a new and improved toddler play lot should be ready by June 1, according to the Park Service architect working with this project.

Hopefully there will not be any obstacles to the Park Services' encouraging words and soon there will be at least one decent playground for young children on Capitol Hill.

Any suggestions for raising money for equipment or obtaining it from a benevolent donor, contact: Ann Kolker, 543-9240.

METHODIST CHURCHES VOTE TO COOPERATE: The black Ebenezer United Methodist Church and the white, Capitol Hill United Methodist Church have voted to join their official program planning bodies to coordinate joint community programs on a continuing basis. The congregational votes were seen as making official what has been in effect for almost three years.

Previous joint efforts have included a Saturday afternoon children's enrichment program, a single parish newspaper, a community concerns center providing advice on medical, legal and personal matters, a non-profit corporation to find a home for the elderly on the Hill and a combined Sunday school department.

MAURY SCHOOL BECOMES COMMUNITY SCHOOL: The 1,000 or so persons who were sent notices to attend the kick-off meeting for creating a community school at Maury School on the corner of Constitution and 13th Streets NE, and failed to attend, missed an excellent meeting. And this points out one of the major problems facing the organizers of the community school - apathy.

But the 15 to 20 parents and agency representatives who did attend gained a better understanding of their school and left with a determination to bring their friends and neighbors back to the next meeting.

Ms. Uretta F. Adair, organizer for the community school, introduced the concept and presented a list of services which included such diverse items as legal services, soul food preparation, boy and girl scouting, health and dental care, driver education, job counseling and a homework center.

"People here don't feel it's their school," she said. "In Michigan, where they have to pay a tax, they know it's their school - but in the District, where it's just given to the people they don't realize it." She continued: "Maury is listed in the school budget as a community school, but until recommendations are given, the allotted funds of \$35,000 are unable to be utilized."

Under Ms. Adair's guidance the participants formed a community council with Ms. Eliza M. Hammond as temporary president. Their immediate concern is to correctly identify the needs of the people in the community, both residents and those who live elsewhere but still provide services for the area. None of the staff of the school was present.

"People don't like to come to meetings, because they're dull," stated the representative of the Girl Scouts. "So if people are going to come out, we've got to tell them what they're coming for." With that suggestion, information to be given at the next meeting will answer questions of funding, available time and space and an attempt to find out what the community

wants. For further information on the Maury Community School contact Uretta F. Adair at 547-9479 or Eliza M. Hammond at 547-1289.

CAVEAT EMPTOR: In April, 1971 John Herzig appeared before the DC Real Estate Commission requesting that Harney Skofield "Beau" Bogan Jr., (a licensed realtor who has publicly stated he owns over a million dollars in Capitol Hill real estate) lose his license for "making substantial misrepresentations" to Herzig when he purchased a house in the 500 block of 10th St. SE, acting for both parties in the transaction "contrary to their knowledge" and "demonstrating such unworthiness or incompetency to act as a real estate broker as to endanger the interests of the public."

This May, over a year later, the DC Court of Appeals upheld a 15-day suspension of Bogan's license. The court stated the DC Real Estate Commission had acted properly in suspending his license. The commission had found that Bogan misrepresented payments on the second trust by over \$60 per month and that Bogan had told the Herzigs that they didn't need a lawyer at settlement. At the hearing Herzig had testified: "(We) really trusted Mr. Bogan... It seemed like, you know, a reliable firm and we were interested in buying a house. We asked Mr. Bogan about having a lawyer and he said, 'No, it's not necessary unless you want to spend extra money.'"

"It's a question of somebody lying, of course." - Harney Skofield "Beau" Bogan
June 25, 1971

HOUSE AND GARDEN TOUR: The 15th annual Restoration Society tour of Capitol Hill residences was deemed a success by society president Peter G. Powers and tour chairman, Gertrud Hodgson, despite a day of rain. Over 900 people took the tour.

Over 300 people helped with the tour - running the jitney services, hostessing in individual homes and preparing tea and refreshments at Christ Child Church. The money from the tour will be added to the Capitol Hill Defense Fund, which is being used to pay court costs for the a suit filed against the DC Zoning Commission last year. Total court costs came to about \$11,000, and the \$3,000 proceeds from the tour will be added to the approximately \$6,000 currently in the defense fund.

The case, however, is not finished. The decision stated that the Zoning Commission failed to follow proper procedures in attempting to change zoning for the 14th block of Pennsylvania Avenue, SE for a high-rise office building. The request to change the zoning from R-4 (townhouses) and C-2 (low commercial) will be refiled, and though Power stated that the opposition to such a highrise has broad support on the Hill, it will be a long and difficult case.

FAR NORTHWEST

ELECTION OF OFFICERS: The Citizens Association of Georgetown has elected the following officers for 1972-73: Capt. Peter Belin, USN (Ret.), President; Col. Robert F. Evans, USA (Ret.), 1st Vice President; Edward T. Miller, 2nd Vice President; Ms. Harold B. Hinton, 3rd Vice President; John L. Rainey, Secretary; Sharon Wells, Asst. Secretary; John W. Auchincloss, Treasurer; Ms. Robert C. Nicholas, Asst. Treasurer. Also elected were Mr. and Ms. Christopher W. Keller and Hon. Olcott H. Deming as delegates to the Federation of Citizens Associations.

NEIGHBORS INC.

LAW SUIT: Neighbor's Inc. citizens have filed suit in federal court to prohibit Marjorie Webster Junior College from running a national training center for drug prevention on their 17th Street and Kalmia Road, NW campus. Earlier, the owners, University Research Corporation were denied a zoning variance to run a school for 150 educationally-disadvantaged children.

NEW HOUSING DEDICATED: The Fairmont Square project at 1225 Fairmont Street, NW was officially opened by Commissioner Washington May 14th. The nine-unit low-income housing project is owned by the Greater First Baptist Church and was built in conjunction with the Housing Development Corporation. The unusually designed five-building project is on a 10,000 foot inner city lot with only 70 feet of street footage. The five buildings surround an inner courtyard to give the residents a feeling of home ownership. Designed by HDC's inhouse architect, H. Paul Bhasin and contractor E.J. Smith, the total cost was \$216,600 with each unit costing \$24,066, and is the first inner-city new construction to be built in the nation under HUD's 236 program.

HDC hopes that the success of the unit's design will be duplicated throughout the city on similar pocket lots and believes that the innovative design will result in lower maintenance costs with less deterioration than conventionally designed projects. Tenants will be moving in within the next week and were chosen jointly by HDC and the sponsoring church. There are 1 - 1 bedroom unit, 4 - 2 bedroom units and 4 - 4 bedroom units.

HILLCREST CONT'D

clinic programs. A residential treatment program able to handle 12 boys exists for 6 to 12 year olds. They receive continuous treatment of many kinds and weekly conferences are held to modify or expand the treatment as needed. The boys live there on a five day a week basis, going home on weekends.

Cox explained, "The schools have a waiting list, but we can't do anything. Our sole restriction is in space and staff (a therapist, residential counselor, teacher and social worker per boy); we only have 12 beds."

The clinic also runs a therapeutic pre-school program for 12 children between two and six years old, who are divided into two groups for one-half day classes, and a therapeutic elementary school for 36 children divided into four groups between the ages of 6 to 13.

"Most of the children are able to return to the regular school system within a maximum of two years, and we have over an 80 percent success rate," Cox said.

Cox explained, "There are two categories of children found here; either hyperactive or in a depressed and withdrawn state."

Unlike many programs that end up servicing the small white affluent minority, Hillcrest's patients are about 65 percent black and 35 percent white and spanish-speaking. The largest proportion are drawn from the Shaw-Cardoza neighborhood near the center.

Cox said, "For those who can pay something, payment is arranged on a sliding scale basis, including our own scholarship program. We try to get insurance companies to pay to the full extent allowed. What many inner city residents don't realize is that if they work for the federal government, even as janitors, the government will pay 80 percent of the cost. But no one is turned away because they can't pay."

Few parents drop out of the program after becoming involved, but getting them involved is sometimes difficult. Cox said, "Fifty percent of the older children just walk in on their own. We must have parental involvement, but that sometimes takes a bit of doing. Many parents have a difficult time facing up to the fact their children are emotionally in trouble. Many parents are frightened, hostile and defensive; some are scared away during the diagnostic evaluation, but we send out social workers and anything else to get them back. Once they get over the initial fright, parents are eager to get involved, especially mothers."

"It's encouraging to see the way the old stigma attached to psychiatric help has changed, a tremendous change in all classes of people. You should see the neighborhood-parent groups-- they are very, very frank in their discussion of the children's problems and parental responsibility."

The immediate problem Hillcrest wants rectified is the ignorance of people about its programs. Tours can be arranged, or if you would be interested in giving tours yourself, call Ms. William Blair, 652-5966.



THE caption of the photo above, taken in 1939 by the U.S. Housing Authority, reads " The view of the gleaming white Capitol dome is a strange contrast to the wretched alley dwellings in Temple Court." The photo below of an alley off North Capitol Street, fifteen blocks from the Capitol, was taken in 1972.



THE Metropolitan Washington Planning and Housing Association has dug up some old photos of Washington's alleys taken during the 1930's. WPHA staffer Patricia Herrewig went out and took some shots of today's alleys in Washington and together the two sets of photos tell a story worth a few of those thousands of words from the District Building about the progress the city is making.



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UNDER this 1930's photograph is the caption "Overcrowding and lack of sanitation describes Logan Court." A familiar 1972 alley scene is below.



THE photo above was taken during the 1930's on Sixth Street. It shows the outdoor plumbing then in use. The photo at left was taken this year near 1st and O NW. The plumbing has moved indoors but a stopped up sewer has filled the basement with putrid water.

THE ARTS

ROCK

New Orleans sound

WHEN Charlie Gillett wrote in *The Sound of the City* that New Orleans was the true home of rock & roll, his point was probably not grasped by most readers of his definitive book on rock history. For it's a sad fact that the legend of New Orleans has yet to be recognized in the public mind the way those of other cities, such as Chicago, Detroit and San Francisco have, as a unique and influential blend of sound, style and feeling. The problem is that the classic New Orleans records date from a period preceding the arrival of the Beatles, and they have never been reissued to any great extent. Even with the current upsurge of interest in rock's past, most rock fans are unfamiliar with the work of New Orleans' greatest talents.

The New Orleans sound captured R&B in the early '50s with Fats Domino, Smiley Lewis, Guitar Slim, Shirley & Lee and Professor Longhair; took over rock & roll a few years later with Huey Smith, Frankie Ford, Jimmy Clanton, and Clarence "Frogman" Henry. It came back again in the early '60s with Irma Thomas, Ernie K-Doe, Aaron Neville, Lee Dorsey, Allen Toussaint, Chris Kenner, Benny Spellman, Barbara George, Jessie Hill, Joe Jones, Buster Brown and Wilbert Harrison. All the records by these artists were imbued with that shuffling "second line" rhythm peculiar to New Orleans, and a cheery, laid-back openness that never failed to infect listeners with the Boogie Disease. You couldn't not like a New Orleans record — it was the perfect goodtime music.

The New Orleans rock scene dried up around 1962 due to a complicated web of legal and financial hassles. Most of the musicians involved had grown cynical of the music business, but a few of the lesser-known ones decided to leave the city in search of greater success. Harold Battiste, the brilliant black arranger, went to Los Angeles and made stars of Sonny & Cher. Piano player Mac Rebennack, who had recorded under his own name for the Ace, Rex and AFO labels as well as sitting in on many a session since the mid '50s, followed him and eventually became known to the new freak audience as Dr. John, the Night Tripper.

I was never very enthusiastic about Dr. John's music, which seemed like a gross parody of everybody's witchdoctor stereotypes about New Orleans: past, raising up melodramatic Hollywood voodoo images in order to pander to youth's faddish interest in the occult. If the New Orleans sound had to be exploited, I'd have rather seen some deserving genius like Huey Smith reap the benefits, but at the same time it did have that unmistakable feel: there was always something gritty and authentic down there beneath the surface, giving Dr. John's music a vitality that couldn't be denied.

Well, the times have changed, history is in this year, and on his new album (*Gumbo*, Atco 7006) Dr. John takes a look at his own. His self-penned liner notes, filled with inaccuracies as they are, attempt to give an honest picture of where the music came from, crediting Rebennack's mentors for every riff, lick and arrangement.

It opens with "Iko Iko", a song brimming with fantasies of old New Orleans. Something about that phrase, "Yockomo fee-no, ah na nay," sums up everything about the city and its music. Huey "Piano" Smith is represented by five songs, including "High Blood Pressure," "Don't You Just Know It," and "I'll Be John Brown." It will take more than good intentions to convince me that anyone could ever top Huey Smith on his own turf, but I have to say Dr. John does a more creditable job than any of the other white rock & rollers, from P.J. Proby to the Flamin' Groovies, who have attempted the same.

More significant is the attention he gives to some of New Orleans' forgotten greats, including Earl King, Archibald, and Professor Longhair. Archibald recorded for Imperial in the late '40s and is best known for his arrangement of the old song "Stagger Lee." He changed it from a whiney country blues standard to a rocking R&B song, and it was his arrangement that Lloyd

Price and others made the charts with. Dr. John is the first to give credit where it's due, so that Archibald can now get at least some belated recompense for his contribution.

Professor Longhair is long overdue for recognition. Every pianist to come out of New Orleans acknowledges him as the father of rock & roll piano; some have called him the greatest living pianist, others have credited him with inventing rock & roll as far back as 1936. A forthcoming album from Atlantic, and perhaps another from Ace, should help lift his veil of obscurity, but for the present Dr. John's version of the classic "Tipitina" is enough to whet the appetite from more. If the strangely fluid, almost discordant style used by Dr. John on this track is indeed a faithful recreation of the original, I can hardly wait to hear the real thing.

Within the next year, the companies who hold the rights to most of the classic New Orleans recordings will be doing massive reissues, and with the heritage of that great city once again accessible, perhaps more interest will be shown the fine artists still working there. The music scene is ripe for another breath of fresh New Orleans air, and if it takes someone like Dr. John to open the door, who am I to complain? You owe yourself the education this album has to offer, and this is one case where education is fun.

--GREG SHAW/AFS

Mountain

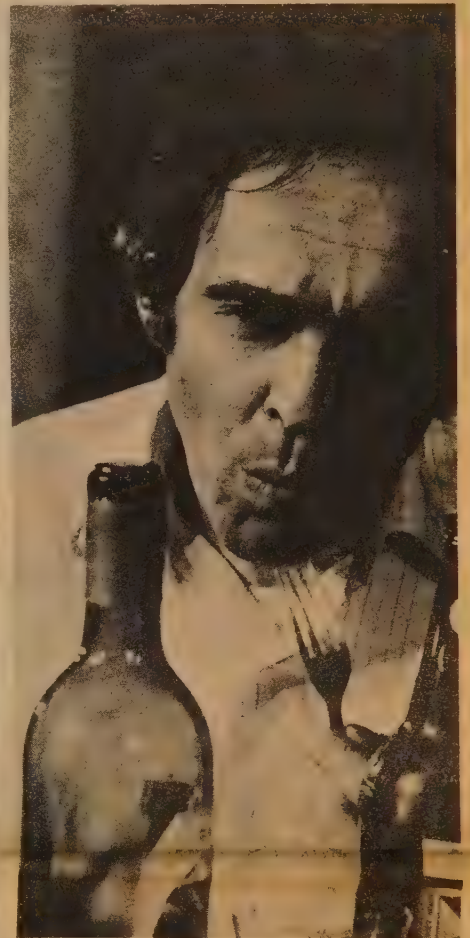
MOUNTAIN, one of the most consistent "super" groups in hard rock music has released a new album entitled *Flowers of Evil*, which amply demonstrates why they always play to sell-out audiences. This album combines a recording of a live performance at the famed Fillmore East in New York City with some brand new selections written primarily by Felix Pappalardi.

The live segment features such old Mountain favorites as "Mississippi Queen" and "Dreams of Milk and Honey," plus Chuck Berry's "Roll Over Beethoven." This segment illustrates the exceptional musical talent of Leslie West, lead guitarist, and Felix Pappalardi, bass guitarist, as they accent the delicate balance from which the group derives its success. West and Pappalardi are equally talented instrumentally, yet neither attempts to upstage the other. They play with such energy and vigor that one is forced to realize each man's individual talents and how neatly they complement each other. In fact while listening to the live segment one can feel the excitement of the performance almost to the point of smelling the pungent aroma of a certain weed.

Flowers of Evil also unveils four new selections which show another facet of Pappalardi's musical ability, that of a composer. His lyrics flow smoothly and intertwine precisely with the driving musical arrangement. This album differs, however, from other Mountain efforts in that the new tunes contain a social comment in their lyrics. For example the title song, "Flowers of Evil," centers around a young man who goes to war, gets hooked on drugs and returns home to find that he is neither welcomed by his family or the nation. Since he can not find a job or any way to support his habit, the only alternative is to re-enlist. "Flowers of Evil" asks the very simple questions, "Is the price of peace worth the price of war?"

This may be the last album to be released by this group because Felix Pappalardi has announced his retirement. Pappalardi's retirement has left Leslie West without a bass man, but to remedy this situation Pappalardi suggested that West and his old friend Jack Bruce (formerly of Cream) work together. Jack Bruce, the most talented member of Cream, a superb bass player whose ability as a performer is equal if not better than Pappalardi, should work well with West. Bruce is a master of improvisation which can be seen in the combined, but strongly individualistic style of the Cream. If West and Bruce do not try to upstage each other, then the combination could be the best in rock music.

So the new group which has already begun touring, consists of West, Bruce and Corky Lang, who was also in Mountain and has developed into a premier drummer. Steve Knight, Mountain's key-



RICHARD De Angelis in "The Firebugs" at Back Alley Theatre, Thursdays through Sundays, until June 18. (Photo by Valentine)

LOCAL ARTISTS

FRANCES FERRY at Franz Bader through June 17.

AFRICAN ART in Washington Collections at the Museum of African Art.

ANN TRUIT and JOHN GOSSAGE at the Pyramid through June 12.

JOE SHANNON and PETER DE ANNA at the Emerson (McLean, Va.) through June 30.

FEDERAL CITY COLLEGE students' intaglio prints in cooperation with the Printmakers Workshop Ltd. at Talking of Michelangelo through June 11.

PETER RUHE RUHF at the Studio Gallery through June 17.

RETHA GAMBARO and ALERA SIROTT at the Art League of Northern Virginia through June 2.

HI GATES at Jacob's Ladder through May.

JACOB KAINEN at Northern Virginia Community College through June 10.

LOCAL THEATER

FIREBUGS at the Back Alley through June 18. Info: 723-2040.

LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET opens at the Washington Theatre Club May 31. 466-8860.

TRICKS at Kreeger through July 2. Info: 638-6700.

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boarder, also departs since Bruce and Pappalardi, who will probably remain as the producer and provide some backing studio music, are both well versed on the keyboards.

Leslie West now remains as the principal member of the group which gained recognition after its tremendous performance at Woodstock. The addition of Bruce will bring more showmanship to live performances and reverse the trend in Mountain which favored West on vocals. West, Bruce and Lang will produce their first album as soon as Bell and Atco records can reach an agreement on the royalty rights to Jack Bruce. Until then we will just have to settle for live concerts.

—ANTON WOOD

FILMS

JOEL SIEGEL

'Gumshoe'

I SUPPOSE it's too late to praise *Gumshoe*, a quirky, melancholy little movie, which opened and closed last week at several remote, seedy area theatres and which deserved to run longer and in a better setting. Albert Finney was at his engaging best as Eddie Ginley, a bingo numbers-caller in a Liverpool working men's club. Eddie has three dreams: "to write *The Maltese Falcon*, to record "Blue Suede Shoes" and to play Las Vegas." (His two-bit analyst reminds him that the first two have already been done.) Like Belmondo in *Breathless*, Eddie dreams of himself as Humphrey Bogart and Director Stephen Frears (making his feature debut) has a fine time staging various scenes which echo moments from Bogart movies. Finney often speaks in Hammet-Chandler choppy patois: there's a scene with a girl in a bookshop paying full homage to the Dorothy Malone sequence of *The Big Sleep*; Andrew Lloyd Webber's loud, string-festooned score wittily parodies the effusions of Max Steiner. Still, for all of the looking back to Bogie and Warner's in the Forties, *Gumshoe* has nothing in common with current attempts to cash in on sentimental pop-culture memories. No soggy nostalgia-fest here. Frears and screenwriter Neville Smith are treating a theme that has turned up several times before in recent British movies — the heartbreaking distance between American dreams and welfare state realities. *Gumshoe* shares the landscape of *Billy Liar*, too drab to support anything but dreams, and the dreary north country of *Charlie Bubbles*, the unjustly neglected little film which Finney directed several years ago.

Gumshoe is filled with small, lovely ironies. Eddie's sad life — the grubby club, the loss of his girlfriend to his successful brother — is unexpectedly animated when he unwittingly begins chasing down a caper involving heroin smuggling, gun-running and political kidnapping. Everybody he meets seems to be involved: a mysterious, beautiful American (the magnificent and shamefully overlooked Janice Rule), an immensely fat drug addict (George Silver — the reincarnation of Sydney Greenstreet), along with his brother (Frank Findlay — Olivier's Iago) and his former girlfriend (Billie Whitelaw, Finney's lived-in wife in *Charlie Bubbles* and one of the very best, though least acclaimed, English actresses.) After a murder and an explosion, Eddie manages to make sure that all is brought to right and the culprits caught but, to his dismay, he discovers that the criminals are every bit as amateur and bumbling as he. The Sam Spade dream crumbles under the ineptitude of the enemy. Sleuthing over, Eddie returns to his dingy flat where, in a touching little closing moment, he plays a rock and roll record and opens up his worn copy of *The Thin Man*. Back to loneliness; back to dreams.

I don't want to overpraise *Gumshoe*. It's a little movie and not only because it's short (84 minutes) and determinedly small-scaled. The film's greatest strength — its modesty and self-control — may ultimately make it unsatisfying: at times, one yearns for a bit more emotional amplitude. The cast is flawless but the script, mostly about melancholy and vulnerability, is so low-keyed that the superb actors have very little chance to show off what they can do. Still, the very modesty of this poetic little chamber movie makes it extremely likeable and welcome, particularly aided by the meticulous blue-grey cinematography of Chris Menges, who also shot *Kes*. Carefully slotted at an intimate theatre like the Outer Circle 2 or the Janus-

Cerberus theatres, *Gumshoe* might have sustained a decent enough run, building a small, appreciative audience. But Columbia dumped the film into obscure suburban theatres like the remarkably shabby Wilson where, hyped by a misleadingly "exciting" ad campaign, it was ignored, and hated by the few who managed to show up. I'm not about to argue that *Gumshoe* is a great, lost movie or anything like that. But it is a work of unusual skill, sensitivity and taste and really deserved much better treatment than it was handed here.

I'm not quite up to the imposing task of writing at length about Marcel Ophüls's *The Sorrow And The Pity*, the extraordinarily moving documentary about the German occupation of France during World War Two. Ophüls, son of the sublime Max, has assembled a great human document. I'll write more about it soon. Meanwhile make every effort to see it. *The Sorrow And The Pity* is, hands down, the most important and most absorbing film to open in Washington this year... Stay on the lookout for Resnais's *Je T'Aime, Je T'Aime* which should be opening soon at one of the Circle Theatres... You might also want to take a look at *Loot*, a clunky screen adaptation of the Joe Orton stage comedy. Orton, whose *What the Butler Saw* managed to survive an unspeakable Arena Stage production last year, is surely the greatest comic playwright in our language since Oscar Wilde and even though his play has been done in by an oafish director (Silvio Narizzano, who did *Georgy Girl*) and two stupid, meddling screenwriters, the few Orton lines that manage to survive make the whole mess worth enduring.

BOOKS

DOUG FARQUHAR

'No Particular Place'

NO PARTICULAR PLACE TO GO. Steve Bhaerman and Joel Denker. Simon & Schuster. \$6.95.

THE free school project described by Steve Bhaerman and Joel Denker in *No Particular Place to Go* started as a commune living in a Mt. Pleasant building to which several students commuted during the day. Classes were organized, but only on subjects that both the adults and the adolescents wanted to explore. Traditional teacher-student relationships were avoided, as all members of a class would work up a curriculum and decide when, where and how to meet. Art and music classes sprang up whenever an artist came to live in the commune. Everyone contributed skills and thoughts to the classes.

Yet the most valuable experiences for the free schoolers were those the commuting students missed out on. The commune, learning to live, work and travel together, provided the best of the New Educational Project. The confrontation between the adults' and adolescents' lifestyles was the basic problem the commune encountered, and it was in attempting to overcome these problems that brought the real education. In the end, it was also these conflicts that caused a rapid turnover in the adult population.

The authors of the books left after two years and most of the school's founders had left before them. But the school was successful enough to survive two and a half years. It was successful in that several of the "students" went on to college. But it was most successful in the impressions and experiences it left with its participants. Joel departed on this note: "We have shared in creating an exciting social experiment — an association I will never forget." Steve said, "Leaving the school system to work at the free school helped me understand how archaic and one-dimensional academics are. Still I thought of myself primarily as a teacher. As I became aware of myself outside of a teaching relationship I knew that the time had come for me to leave the school and become a learner again."

But the students were the ones who really benefitted from the free school. Simon, one of them, claimed that the school had brought him into "contact with people in a high-energy flow." Others developed the skills they had taken up as apprentices at the school and turned them into careers. But Kathy explained her feelings about the school perhaps better than anyone else: "I couldn't have gone to school in London with-

out having spent the year at the free school. This year, I couldn't have written without having built up the sense of security at the commune and at the school. For the first time many of us were on our own — I felt for the first time able to learn things by myself. In this sense, the school was an amazing success."

DOUG Farquhar has been working as an intern at the Gazette and is a senior at St. Albans School.

DRAMA

CHRISTOPHER KEANE

Cara Duff-MacCormick

"DREAMS," wrote Shakespeare, "are the children of an idle brain, begot of nothing but vain fantasy, which is as thin of substance as the air and more inconstant than the wind."

Perched on her chair across the room, taxicabs chugging by outside the window of her New York City apartment, Cara Duff-MacCormick, Tony Award Nominee for her role in *Moonchildren*, raised her arm and pointed south.

"When I was a kid in Washington, D.C., I had four main dreams, fantasies, whatever. To act at Arena Stage; to go to Europe; to be a great actress in New York; and to buy some red carpeting for the National Theatre's second balcony where I must have watched a billion matinees."

The Tony nomination hovered over her on the mantle piece. Three of her dreams came about as a result of her role in *Moonchildren* as Shelley, a whacked-out hippie who spent most of her time under the dining room table of a university town crash pad.

"A little over a year ago when I was out of work," she mused, running a hand over her electric white poodle, "someone suggested that I write some fiction for *Redbook*. I said O.K. and did a piece on a girl who goes to London to visit her father. I was two-thirds finished when my agent called to tell me about an audition for the part of Shelley in the Royal Court's production of *Cancer* in London."

She called all her friends, screaming into the receiver, "I got *Cancer*!" Dead silence.

The part was hers. "They originally wanted a short, dumpy fat girl — they got me instead."

She went to London, saw her father whom she hadn't seen in eight years and experienced the London stage. "It's real theatre over there. It's not just a job — there's very little pay. There's a feeling of trust with everyone you meet. It's really a civilization. The whole of London looks like a giant set."

Cancer, retitled *Moonchildren*, then moved to Arena Stage where it broke box office records and, according to Cara, could have played for at least two years. She was the only member of the original cast chosen by director Alan Schneider to play at Arena.

Dream Two. Return of the Native.

"It was spooky being back in Washington. Everything had changed since I was young. Some new buildings were there; others had been torn down. It was really that I had changed so much. Washington was more beautiful than before when I had taken everything for granted."

Cara's mother, Frankie, walked through the door. She had come to New York two years before — from writing a theatre column for the *Northern Virginia Sun* — and was the only female member of Washington's Toastmaster's Club. She is now Cara's theatrical manager.

After a successful childhood in Washington doing USIA Films and piling up best actress awards in play tournaments, Cara left for New York where she entered the American Academy of Dramatic Arts.

"They called me the new Julie Harris," she recalled. "I was very sure of myself. Very sophisticated." During the next few years she played in St. Louis as the leading actress in *Comedia dell'arte*. "We played mental institutions, rich ladies' back yards and lotsa shopping centers."

Later, she traveled to Saratoga, New York where she and some friends began the Gallery Theatre in an old converted whorehouse, "the greatest theatre I was ever in." They did Shakespeare, Shaw, Tennessee Williams before townspeople who totally supported their enterprise. "The place was really commune-istic — the salary was a pack of cigarettes a day."

Off-Broadway roles in *Love Your Crooked Neighbor* and *Monopoly* with Estelle Parsons gave her much of the experience she needed for her role in *Moonchildren*. Last summer she toured with Noel Harrison in *The Mousetrap*.

Her most unusual role was under Washington Theatre Club's Davey Marlin-Jones in *The Moths*, in which she played a tough thirty-five year old virgin. "I call it my John Wayne part."

Though she felt secure and, for the most part, "very happy," while she was at Arena Stage, she had less kind words for the Kennedy Center.

"It is the ugliest building I've ever seen — like a public lavatory. And you can quote me!"

She leaned forward in her chair. "It was a great idea, but the bureaucrats think of theatre only as buildings, not people, which it really is."

"The Green Room (where the actors meet before going on) has this huge chandelier and only four folding chairs. The chandelier costs a fortune, so what? Put it backstage, if you want to do something with it. The money could have been used for sets, props, actors. The crazy priorities some people have!"

Broadway. Dream Three.

Moonchildren opened to mixed reviews and with

very little publicity (although it had been lauded both in London and Washington) and closed two weeks later.

Cara is sorely disappointed, as was the rest of the cast, producers, director and the thousands of patrons who had given it both moral and financial support.

"It was a real shame," she grimaced, "and I am especially angry at certain individuals who gave it only a fraction of the effort they could have."

During the production she could feel the character of Shelley creeping into her own life style. "But I am not Shelley," she insists. "I identify more with a role like Carol Cutrere in *Orpheus Descending*, a wild, wild part. She has a sort of dual personality, an idealistic girl who at the same times goes against those ideals — and a tramp. Wow! There's so much power in that role. It's so diverse. Talk about meaty parts!"

"But I loved Shelley," she went on, smiling,

"I never wanted any role more."

Prior to getting the nomination all she did for a week was "sit in bed, eat cookies and read all of Ian Fleming's novels. Pure escapism but I loved it."

For Cara, the future of the American theatre is in the provinces, small, independent theatres in remote towns where the people are hungry for drama. "Places where the actors work directly with the townspeople, where they all have a share in the production, and not in the huge buildings and glass domes where, after the performance, the actor goes one way and the audience goes the other."

"I feel all my life has been studying to be a blacksmith in a country where they don't shoe horses anymore."

The National Theatre. Dream Four.

"When I get lots of money I'm going down to Washington and lay that red carpet on the second balcony — and watch another matinee."

Making workers pay for war

FEDERAL Employees for Peace are trying to persuade people to cash in their U.S. savings bonds.

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2. Cancel their present bond allotment
3. Cash in what bonds they have.
4. Publicly state as government workers and union members that they will not participate in the bond program.

THE FEDERAL FORUM

GARY GRASSI

Many government workers have given up on political activity, because they feel there is nothing they can do. Their apathy is due to their feeling of powerlessness. A successful struggle against the government's bond campaign would give government workers some tangible power and feeling of success. A measurable success — a victory however small — is very important at this stage.

Refusing to buy savings bonds is an act of

protest against the war which involves no serious risk but which could hinder the government's ability to wage war against the Vietnamese — if enough people refused to buy bonds.

Savings bonds account for nearly \$55 billion of the total national debt of \$425 billion. Twenty-two percent of the privately held portion of the public debt is in U.S. savings bonds. Ten million Americans are now buying savings bonds through the payroll checkoff system. In 1971, \$5.477 billion in Series E and H savings bonds were purchased, a 17% increase over 1970 — a greater increase than at any time in the past 26 years. In 1971, federal employees purchased over \$1 billion in savings bonds. During the past 6 years, 68 to 70 percent of federal employees bought bonds. The Savings Bonds Division of the Treasury Department is projecting another banner year in 1972.

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stocks which do not depreciate with inflation.

Most workers aren't paid enough to be able to purchase stocks or invest in real estate or business — the only way our money could outstrip inflation. The capitalist system is so set up that persons can't invest their money profitably unless they have a good deal to invest. Most workers don't make enough money to make such investments.

"Take Stock in America" is the ironic motto of this year's savings bond campaign. But savings bonds aren't stocks. Who is fooling whom?

Government workers are pressured — subtly or grossly — into buying bonds. The government keeps a list of everyone who contributes or doesn't contribute and how much they give. Some feel that their next raise depends on whether they buy bonds. The workers who are least able to resist this coercion are the workers in the

worst-paying, most dead-end jobs — usually black women.

While the government puts the squeeze on workers to contribute "voluntarily" for its war, it makes us pay for its war in many other ways: For example, career mobility programs have been cut in half at the Office of Economic Opportunity and training for 80 minority members caught in dead-end jobs has been scrapped. Thirty-six black workers have been deprived of similar training at the Department of Agriculture. The Office of Education reneged for 6 months on its expressed commitment to promote 15 low-income interns, almost all black women. OE is cutting back by one third the next class of interns who are to be upgraded from clerical positions, although the secretary of HEW promised the workers in December there would be no cutbacks in the upward mobility programs for women and minorities. Upward mobility programs for women are

being cut back in other agencies also; for example, only seven of 54 women slated for promotions at the Department of Agriculture will receive them.

Because of inflation, the real earnings of the average worker have decreased during the last few years, but profits of the giant corporations rose 18% in 1971. Yet the government puts the squeeze on us workers to make us pay out of our inadequate salaries for the killing of our fellow workers in Southeast Asia.

The struggle against savings bonds can be a year-round undertaking, because 70% of government workers who buy bonds do so through automatic deduction from their paycheck the year round. If we keep people's attention on this issue we will also build momentum against next year's savings (war) bond campaign. If you are interested in taking part, call me at 423-3937.

POLL CONT'D

James Banks (Walter Washington's do-nothing housing boss), Thomas Airis (the highway man), and Harland Randolph (for doing his best to ruin a potentially fine college).

WORST ORGANIZATIONS: United Givers Fund (for its continuing peculiar sense of priorities), the Narcotics Treatment Administration (for creating a whole new generation of junkies with the city as pusher), Downtown Progress, the Federal City Council (for helping the land grab in downtown Washington), and the Council of Governments (for tightening suburban control over Washington's destiny).

MEDIA: The black reporters at the Post (for pointing out the soft underbelly of DC's liberal daily), Mary-Katherine Kilday (for leading the fight for women's rights at WRC), Wolf Von Eckhart (for making a lot of sense about planning in the Post), George Allen of WTOP (for his work on drugs), Eugene Meyers of the Post (for his pieces on Shaw), WTTG (for the best existing news show on local TV), and WETA Newsroom (for the best but now defunct news show on local TV).

We hope you enjoyed this first poll. We did and hope to have another one, with different questions, in about six months.

— SAM SMITH

McDOWELL CONT'D

practical mode of transportation and an aid in alleviating pollution problems caused by automobiles."

"So it has nothing to do with the war," the young woman with the cameras said, turning back to the demonstration.

A policeman on a motor scooter sputtered up to a taxicab that had stopped to allow its passengers to look at the demonstration.

"Let's keep it moving," the policeman said.

"Gladly," the driver said.

"Mr. Halpern thinks the bicycle has a great future," Kamber said to somebody.

A family of tourists, man, woman and two small boys, approached on the sidewalk.

"I wonder if these bicycles are for rent," the woman said.

"Of course not, dear. They belong to the kids on the step," the man said.

"Sixty percent of all automobile trips are five miles or less. That's where the bicycles come in," Kamber said.

"One, two, three, four, we don't want your war," the students on the steps chanted suddenly very loud.

"They blew it," said a television sound man, lowering the microphone he had been holding up toward the steps.

"We knew nothing about this demonstration when we scheduled our bike ride," Kamber said.

"One, two, three, four, we don't want your war," the students chanted.

"I didn't know you could use that word on the Capitol steps," a man said.

"You can't," a policeman said, and blew his whistle sharply to keep the traffic moving.

Representative Ronald Dellums, a California Democrat, arrived by car, moving fast, to speak to the demonstrators. The police encouraged him to double-park.

Dellums made a short, low-key speech. Then, quietly and in perfect order, the students departed for one of the House office buildings.

Coming down the steps and past the bicycles, one said, "Congress is going bike riding."

"Cool, man," said his friend.

Congressman Halpern appeared with some of his colleagues, and they began choosing bicycles and posing for television and still cameras.

Rep. Edwin B. Forsythe, a New Jersey Republican, had his picture taken many times on a

tandem bike with a young woman in hot pants from Halpern's office. Several congressmen had to ask for instruction in the use of handbrakes. Sen. Richard S. Schweiker, a Pennsylvania Republican, wore a huge white crash helmet.

"We figure 60 percent of all automobile trips are five miles or less. That's when people ought to ride bicycles," Halpern said to a television interviewer.

About three dozen members of Congress were lined up on bicycles. A half dozen photographers were lined up in front of them.

"All right, go!" a photographer said.

"Where are we going?" a congressman shouted.

"I don't know. Just go," the photographer said.

So the Congressmen wobbled through the photographers and into a snarl of traffic in the Capitol plaza.

"They are going the wrong way. Oh, well," Kamber said, and distributed some more press releases.

(Richmond Times-Dispatch)

EYE ON DC CONT'D

Commission, the mayor, a blue ribbon DC City Council study group, and powerful elements of Washington's business community all agree on a sweeping restructuring of the way land is developed in the city." The plan is to consolidate most planning power in one city superagency, with legislation probably to be submitted to Congress early next year. . . . If this happens it will make it harder for citizens to fight the land-grabbers and easier for planners and developers to push their proposals through. With a malevolent government, inefficiency is often a virtue. It allows citizens to stall bad projects and play one government agency off against another. With a super planning agency, the urbanomaniacs, who want to strangle the city for their own profit, would be able to proceed undisturbed.

URBAN renewal is a waste of the taxpayer's money and a factor in the decay of inner cities. Who said it? George Romney, Secretary of HUD, in recent congressional testimony.

AND while we're tipping our hat in strange directions, a nod to H.R. Gross for calling the Redevelopment Land Agency to account for its \$6 million giveaway at the Wax Museum site.

A YUCKY Award to WTOP for refusing to air X-rated movies. The trouble with television broadcasters is that they forget that their audience is considerably more mature than they are.

THE Denver Metro Transit has done what DC and O.Roy Chalk have failed to do, namely convince people to leave their cars

at home and take the bus. Denver Metro has done this by increasing service and lowering fares. A 10% increase in vehicle miles operated per day and a 5¢ fare reduction, along with other improvements, brought out an additional 43,000 passengers during the first two weeks of operations. During an 8 1/2 month period since Denver acquired the local transit system, ridership has increased approximately 17%.

THE myth of a dying downtown has been challenged by, of all groups, the Washington Board of Realtors. The board called a news conference recently to report that in the past six to eight months, about 1.2 million square feet of office space has been leased here to trade associations, law firms, stock brokers, retailers and manufacturers. While a number of firms have moved out of the city in the past decade, the arrival of new organizations has more than offset the erosion.

Among the problems firms are discovering in the suburbs are lack of parking, inadequate transportation, lack of restaurants, crime and lack of qualified office workers. This latter factor is illustrated by the experience of the Glass Containers Institute. When GSI was planning to move here, it placed classified ads in the Washington Post without identifying itself, asking for office staff for two locations: Fairfax County and the District. The ad for the downtown DC site drew 70% more responses than the one for Fairfax location.

McGOVERN campaign manager Frank McKiewicz's comment on Walter Fauntroy's beloved Washington Agenda was a fine put-down: "I don't think there's anything there that's out of the question. It's really a modest document."

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POLL WINNER JULIUS HOBSON

GAZETTE POLL RESULTS

MAY 31, 1972



VOTE PROFILE 1968

This map shows the voting trend in the 1968 at-large School Board election. The most liberal precincts (in which both Julius Hobson and John Sessions were among the top three candidates in the precinct) are left blank. In the precincts marked black, neither Hobson nor Sessions placed. Horizontal lines indicate precincts that leaned towards conservative candidates. Vertical lines indicate precincts that leaned towards liberal candidates.

sions were among the top three candidates in the precinct) are left blank. In the precincts marked black, neither Hobson nor Sessions placed. Horizontal lines indicate precincts that leaned towards conservative candidates. Vertical lines indicate precincts that leaned towards liberal candidates.



VOTE PROFILE 1969

This map shows the voting trend in the 1969 at-large School Board election. The most liberal precincts (in which Baryl Tirana and Charles Casell were among the top three candidates in the precinct) are left blank. In the precincts marked black, neither Tirana nor Casell placed. Horizontal lines indicate precincts that leaned towards conservative candidates. Vertical lines indicate precincts that leaned towards liberal candidates.

Casell were the top choices of the precinct) are left blank. More conservative precincts are shaded. A direct comparison with 1968 should not be drawn because of a much smaller 1969 turnout and because there was only one conservative candidate on the ballot in 1969.

D.C. VOTING PATTERNS

THIS chart shows where the two leading black candidates in the 1968 and 1969 school board elections got their votes. In 1968, Julius Hobson was the only at-large candidate to receive enough votes in the general election to win his seat without entering a run-off. Notice that his vote was much more evenly distributed throughout the city than was the case in Charles Casell's race in 1969. Most striking is the fact that Casell received 32.6% of his votes in the predominantly white Ward 3. Casell's inability to get out the vote in other wards severely hurt him.

WARD	% OF CANDIDATES TOTAL VOTE RECEIVED IN EACH WARD	
	Hobson 1968	Casell 1969
WARD ONE	9.3%	6.9%
WARD TWO	7.8%	9.7%
WARD THREE	11.4%	32.6%
WARD FOUR	17.2%	14.6%
WARD FIVE	15.9%	11.9%
WARD SIX	10.4%	7.9%
WARD SEVEN	15.4%	9.3%
WARD EIGHT	13.1%	7.2%

How the liberals have fared

WARD	1968 School Board Election (At Large Race)	1968 School Board Run-off (Ward Race)	1969 School Board Election (At Large Race)	1969 School Board Election (Ward Race)
WARD ONE	HOBSON - Allen - Alexander	Roots(54%) - CASSELL (46%)	TIRANA - CASSELL	Washington (56%) - HOBSON (44%)
WARD TWO	SESSIONS - Allen - HOBSON		TIRANA - CASSELL	LIEBERMAN narrowly won 1st place in the Ward 3 vote, but was forced into a run-off with Rosenfield, where she was defeated.
WARD THREE	Haworth - SESSIONS - Allen	Rosenfield (53%) - TIRANA(47%)	TIRANA- Curtis	
WARD FOUR	HOBSON - Alexander - SESSIONS		TIRANA - CASSELL	
WARD FIVE	HOBSON - Allen - SESSIONS		TIRANA - CASSELL	
WARD SIX	HOBSON - SESSIONS - Alexander	SWAIM(60%) - Vines (40%)	TIRANA - CASSELL	
WARD SEVEN	HOBSON - Allen - SESSIONS		Curtis - CASSELL	
WARD EIGHT	HOBSON - Allen - Alexander		CASSELL - TIRANA	

THIS chart shows how progressive school board candidates have fared in the city's first elections. These races listed are those in which there was a clear liberal-conservative choice. In each, the winner is listed furthest to the left with the runners-up following in order. Liberal candidates are capitalized. In the 1968 School Board election there were three at-large vacant and nine candidates running. Only three were widely supported by liberal groups: Julius Hobson, John Sessions and Rev. Doug Moore (who did not get enough votes to place in any ward). In the 1968 School Board run-off election there were three ward races with a well defined liberal-conservative split. In the 1969 School Board election there were three at-large candidates on the ballot, two of whom being supported by liberal groups: Baryl Tirana and Charles Casell. There were also two ward races with a clear liberal-conservative split, listed in the column at right.

NEWS NOTES

ROCKEFELLER AVENUE? One of the interested spectators at recent congressional hearings on the Pennsylvania Ave. plan was Pete Quesada, major domo of Laurence Rockefeller's L'Enfant Plaza. Could Rockefeller be getting ready to move in on Pennsylvania Avenue? Curiously, Rockefeller's bank, Chase Manhattan, recently established a special real estate development fund just large enough to handle the project.

BEAUTIFYING THE COPS The City Council is preparing to vote Oct. 20 to spend more than a half million dollars to make the local police uniforms look more militaristic, with gold braid, Sam Brown belts (which have a fairly notorious symbolism) etc. This at a time when some of the more progressive police departments around the country are putting their officers in civilian clothes. DC cops don't need any more reminders that they are policemen. We wonder whether the Council considered that the money might be better spent on providing furniture for welfare recipients.

APPOINTMENT PROCEDURE SNAFU The District Building's appointment procedures remain fouled up. One member of a city committee was reappointed last March but didn't find out about it until September when he called up the Commissioner's office. Aides dug through the file and found the unannounced appointment along with several others. . . . Also, there are two vacancies on the practical nurses examining board which may go vacant for months unless someone makes a noise about it.

CABLE TV GIVEAWAY? Not too long from now, the city is going to have to decide how it will handle cable television. The matter is presently under quiet study and chances are that the District Building will acquiesce to a major communications giveaway unless community organizations become sufficiently aroused to force the issue out into the open. The question is whether cable television, which has considerable potential for public service, will be turned over to private enterprise or whether the major part of the profits and control will go to the community. A public hearing by the City Council is badly needed on this issue.

WHEN TO USE TEAR GAS Black activists have caught the police department dead to rights with their charges of discriminatory use of tear gas in disturbances. As we noted a year ago in reporting the confrontation between youths and police over the Three Sisters Bridge: "Interestingly, no gas was used. The police were obviously afraid to gas Georgetown. They wouldn't have worried if the community had been black." The recent incidents in Georgetown and 14th St. make the point again. A police official says that gas wasn't used in Georgetown because there were a lot of "innocent people" there. Apparently, in the eyes of the police, people who live around 14th St. aren't innocent.

SECURITY AT THE STAR The Evening Star has instituted a new security system which involves identification cards for employees. Shortly after the new policy went into effect, one member of the firm was temporarily denied entry to the building because he was unable to locate his card. It turned out to be John H. Kauffman, president of the Star.

HUMPHREY AND GUNS Hubert Humphrey told the National Rifle Assn. recently that he had supported gun control only "during the emotional period following the tragic deaths of Martin Luther King and Robert Kennedy." Now he says he opposes gun control because he "and my wife, three sons and son-in-law are all hunters."

WHAT'S HAPPENING

ABSENTEE VOTERS AID The Absentee Voters Service Bureau of the DC League of Women Voters is now open in the Commerce Building lobby (14th & E NW) providing assistance to persons wishing to cast absentee ballots in other states. The bureau is open from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. weekdays and 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. on Saturdays. Call 737-0783. Applications for absentee ballots are available from all states that do not require an individual written request. There is also non-partisan information on the candidates and issues.

THE OPEN STAGE American University and the Dumbarton United Methodist Church are cooperating on a project called the Open Stage, which will attempt to provide a variety of experimental theatre, by offering a facility and modest production budget "for theatre artists to stage worthwhile presentations which might otherwise go unproduced." The Open Stage is particularly interested in original scripts. American University is sponsoring a \$500 playwriting award. All scripts must be submitted by Dec. 15 to Kenneth Baker, Director of Theatre, American University, DC 20016. Approximately one week-end per month will be set aside to screen new films by amateurs and professionals. Write the Open Stage at the address above. For more information contact Dr. Nicholas Howey, at 686-2433. Performances will be at the church, 3313 Dumbarton Ave. NW.

UNITED BLACK FUND The headquarters for the United Black Fund, which is attempting to raise \$1 million for organizations such as the Blackman's Development Center, is at 715 G NW. The UBF provides an alternative to the dubious priorities of the United Givers Fund. We recommend that contributions not be made to the United Givers Fund. If there are organizations supported by UGF to which you wish to contribute, we suggest you make those contributions directly. That way your gift will not be diluted.

JEWISH URBAN GUERRILLA Jews for Urban Justice publish The Jewish Urban Guerilla, described as "an occasional journal of fact, opinion and chutzpah." \$5 a year from JUJ, P.O. Box 19162, DC 20036. JUJ has regular discussions, services and communal dinners. Info: 387-0319.

ALINSKY FILM The Anacostia Library, 18th & Good Hope Road SE shows a film on Saul Alinsky on Oct. 20 at 7 p.m. Free.

CIVILISATION SERIES The DC Public Library is continuing to present Kenneth Clark's "Civilisation" series at 12 neighborhood branch locations. For info: call 783-6576.

ZONING HEARINGS The Zoning Commission meets on Oct. 20 and 27 in room 12 of the District Building to consider zoning changes.

GUIDE TO U.S. LEFT The 6th edition of the Guide to the American Left has just been published. It contains over 5000 listings of social protest, liberal, pacifist, socialist, communist, new left and movement organizations and periodicals complete with zip codes. The guide also contains an extensive bibliography of several hundred publications on the American left wing. Copies are available at \$5 each or two for \$9. There is also a Guide to the American Right, with 3000 listings for \$3 each. Write United States Directory, P.O. Box 1832, Kansas City, Mo. 64141.

POLAR ECOLOGY On Oct. 16, Dr. Stephen Young of the Institute of Polar Studies of Ohio State University will give a slide talk on the ecological contrasts between the northern and southern polar regions, the importance of conservation in high latitudes and the special problems of environmental protection at the poles. 8 p.m. in the auditorium of the Museum of Natural History.

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MISC.

COME to the rummage and bake sale at Brookland United Methodist Church, 14th & Lawrence NE on Sat., Oct. 17th from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. Sponsored by the Women's Society of Christian Service.



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LIBRARY OF CONGRESS GIFTS The Library of Congress new brochure listing greeting cards, recordings, facsimiles and gift publications is now available from the Library of Congress, Central Services Division, Publications Distribution Sub-Unit, DC 20540.

GI ORGANIZING GUIDE Military Intelligence is a new publication that hopes to "reach large numbers of GIs coming into the GI movement, giving organizers material they can hand to people that can answer their questions, lead them into action and make them organizers." For GIs the subscription is \$1. Students: \$2.50. Civilians: \$5. Write Military Intelligence, c/o Military Research Co, 1711 Pacific Ave., Venice, Calif. 90291.

WOMEN'S POETRY MAGAZINE A women's poetry magazine is being started, which will include photos, art work and "anything else expressive of a women's liberation/revolutionary consciousness." Any proceeds will go to help free political prisoners in the U.S. Artwork, poetry, photos etc. should be sent to Diana Press, c/o Regina Sigal, 1854 Wyoming Ave. NW, DC 20009.

WASHINGTON BUDDHISM There are Buddhists in Washington and many of them are members of the Buddhist Vihara Society, with headquarters at 5017 16th NW, DC 20011. (723-0773). The society publishes a bimonthly newsletter called Washington Buddhist.

THE CAMPAIGN: They're off!

SAM SMITH

IRONICALLY, for a city that finds itself so frequently at odds with southern politicians, the non-voting delegate race is destined to be garnished with some southern-style politics. In this one-party town, victory may not go to the man who gets the most votes, but rather to he who gets the last votes. With the likelihood of at least one run-off, and the possibility of two, this mostly-Democratic city is being put to an electoral endurance test. One almost suspects Congress of trying to kill us with kindness. The campaign worker who struggles through a primary, a primary run-off, a general election and then a general election run-off, may at the end be inclined to swear off democracy entirely. Actually, it is not a particularly democratic way of selecting public officials. By the time the last election is held, the final count will be a register of the number of those truly loyal to each candidate. The non-fanatic voter will have been lost along the way. John Lindsay's proposal for a preferential ballot, on which the voter would list his choices in order, would eliminate the need for run-off and would produce a fairer (and certainly less fatiguing) campaign.

But no one has ever accused Congress of trying to be fair to us. And first indications are that there are a sizable number of local figures who are more than willing to make the most of the situation.

The one with the easiest tactical problem is Channing Phillips. Phillips has a single-minded job; to win big in the Democratic primary and then to go on to win the general election. He has been a most predictable candidate ever since he became Democratic National Committeeman and he has had little trouble lining up the city's liberal establishment to support him. His backers include Bruce Terris, James Cheek, James Heller, Bill Simons, Lloyd Symington and Bill Treanor. And although the Democratic Central Committee has sworn neutrality in the race, some 80% of the committee have endorsed Channing as individuals.

Phillips has an extremely good image among white liberals who, because of their willingness to give time and money to their favorite candidates and their relatively high turn-out, will be an important factor even in this heavily black city. Most of these liberal voters are unaware, for example, of Phillips' extremely flaccid approach to self-government (he pushed for the Nixon charter commission proposal, which some regarded as a considerable cop-out), nor do they care that he has never been a front line leader for change in the city. While Julius Hobson was taking on the school system, Reginald Booker the freeways, David Eaton the crime bill, Marion Barry the police, and Doug Moore the UGF, Phillips was back just far enough so he could claim participation but not get hit in the process.

The most dramatic comparison, perhaps, is the contrast of Phillips' behavior over the past few years with that of Bruce Terris, the chairman of the Democratic Central Committee, who has exercised extraordinary leadership in party affairs while Phillips was busy cultivating his image. Terris has been an articulate and omnipresent spokesman on numerous issues; Phillips has been articulate, but often hard to find. As a member of the Central Committee for the past two years, I have found my respect for Terris growing while being left with an increasingly mushy feeling about Channing. It probably has been good politics: Terris, being white, doesn't have much of a political future here and can afford to take risks, leaving the respectable liberalism to Phillips.

The most difficult problem is that posed to the Commissioner, Mr. Washington. Washington first must decide whether he is going to run or not. I am inclined to feel that he will be sorely tempted to make the race, recognizing that his hold on his present job is tenuous at best. There isn't much security for Washington at the District Building, and with his single-man constituency at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue

THE Gazette welcomes articles and letters concerning the non-voting delegate race, including those reflecting a radical or liberal perspective but at odds with our own viewpoint. Copy should be typed double-spaced and should be less than 1000 words in length. Send to DC Gazette, 109 8th St., NE, DC 20002. Deadline for next issue: Oct. 11.

wavering in its support, the appeal of the delegate seat must be substantial. A race against Phillips in the Democratic primary would be risky at best; it would involve meeting Channing on his home turf. A general election race as an independent would conserve the Commissioner's strength, bring in Republican and unaligned voters, shorten the amount of time his opponents would have to attack him, and help to rationalize his rather non-Democratic behavior in office. Washington can count on strong middle-class support in both the white and black communities, but Phillips, especially, can undercut that support by reminding the voters where Walter has stood (or avoided standing) on freeways, home rule, Vietnam, the crime bill, housing and economic development.

Then there is Doug Moore who has promised to "raise a little divine hell" if elected. The chairman of the Black United Front, who exudes a blend of wit of jugular aggressiveness, is by no means as unappealing a candidate as the daily press has made him appear. He is campaigning on a platform that would appeal to many District residents, if the local media would bother to tell them about it: free government-subsidized and operated day care centers; uncompromising and strict enforcement of all housing codes; rights and human dignity for welfare mothers; adequate funding for Federal City College; defense of the sanctity of each person's home against unlawful entry; an end to the war in Vietnam; an economic development commis-

(Please turn to page 11)

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ART: Mary Cassatt

ANDREA O. COHEN

"I'd sooner see you in Hell," is how Mary Cassatt's father allegedly welcomed her plan to pursue an artistic career in Paris.

It is safe to say that had Mary Cassatt not gone abroad she would have remained a conventional, well-bred Philadelphia lady regarded by friends and relatives as an eccentric woman painter. She would have passed on, and been passed over, without distinction. Not only would America have forfeited one of its greatest painters (man or woman), but a treasure trove of Impressionist paintings as well. It was through Miss Cassatt and her influence on the Havermeyer Collection (now mostly at the Metropolitan in New York) that innumerable works of European art came to this country which otherwise would not have. Her work is on display at the National Gallery through November 8.

One of Mary Cassatt's biographers, Frederick Sweet, asks how a young American woman of "impeccable background" could have had the audacity to become an artist in Paris in the 1870's, and then answers his own question: "She was a person of such character and determination that she would have had the temerity to do anything that she firmly believed in." A contemporary Main Line Philadelphia artist, George Biddle, characterized Miss Cassatt as "one of the most vital, highminded, dedicated and prejudiced human beings I have ever known."

Mary Cassatt studied at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts (the oldest art school and museum in America) at a time when both the learning and teaching of art in this country were unproductive, sterile exercises, and it was a matter of course for aspiring young American artists to go abroad. Unlike her peers, however, Mary Cassatt joined no established academy once in Europe, remained largely self-taught and disdained facile young painters who came to Paris and picked up a "style" in a matter of months.

Traveling first to Parma, Mary Cassatt came upon the work of Correggio, which she studied for eight months. Then she moved on to the Prado in Spain where she discovered and absorbed Ruben's paintings. Once in Paris, Miss Cassatt was early disillusioned by the French Salon, home of the traditionalists, and through Degas was introduced to the Impressionists. While the public

ridiculed the Impressionists for their use of contemporary and common subjects, light tones, brilliant color and broad strokes, Mary Cassatt saw in their experiments a groping toward what she herself was attempting. Derisively labelled Impressionists because of Monet's painting, "Impression: Sunrise," the group called themselves "Les Independents," and it was their independence from authority--no juries, no medals, no awards, no limitations of personal expression--which appealed most to the headstrong, no longer so young Miss Cassatt. In her aversion to organizations, she refused every prize and honor later awarded her. She deferred to no one, with the possible exception of Degas, a man as self-assured, irascible, spirited and critical as herself. By 1882, the Impressionists were quarreling among themselves and both Degas and Cassatt withdrew from their exhibitions.

Though strongly influenced by Impressionism, Mary Cassatt towed no lines and by the 1890's became increasingly captivated by the Oriental art which began trickling into Europe after Commodore Perry's excursion to Japan. She developed a personal art of color printing, influenced by Japanese graphics but very different from them in technique.

During her lifetime, Mary Cassatt was profoundly appreciated by European artists. Marcel Midy, the great Parisian collector, ventured that "le grand peintre americain est Mary Cassatt," and others concurred. Miss Cassatt was saddened by the fact that her countrymen were less impressed--or more backward.

Ironically, this free-spirited, uncompromising painter remained personally and emotionally the prim Philadelphia spinster of her generation and never had any "romantic entanglements." Today her superbly successful career might be chalked off to a fortuitous sublimation of a character disorder, and that would have validity were it couched in less offensive jargon.

Although Mary Cassatt's subjects were always people, she had difficulties with members of the species. She adored the children she painted so movingly, but not after they were old enough to talk back. She had one close woman friend, Mrs. Louise Havermeyer, but quarrelled with her over a misunderstanding in later years, which

ended the relationship. Otherwise she had little use for women.

Mary Cassatt's last years were sad and lonely. Deprived of friends by deaths and then of her eyesight, first partially and then totally, she became embittered, cantankerous and bitchy. Perhaps it was a momentary disillusionment that impelled her to say: "After all, women's vocation in life is to bear children." Or, maybe, her straightlaced singlemindedness deprived her of fulfillment; even to her painting it imparted a rigidity. Nonetheless, she accomplished, and as Marcel Midy said: "le peintre americain est Mary Cassatt," and that "peintre" was a woman, which leaves food for thought.



"TWO Children at the Seashore," 1884, by Mary Cassatt, National Gallery of Art, Ailsa Mellon Bruce Collection

At the Free Clinic

LESLIE VINCENT

A PHONOGRAPH gives out with a now vintage Beatle tune, "I Wanna Hold Your Hand." The record changes and it's the JFK Inaugural Address. A green-suited guru with a purple and yellow head stares down from the wall. There are "Easy Rider" and "Romeo and Juliet" posters and one that says "Black Is Beautiful, Black and On Stuff Isn't."

In one corner facing the room full of shabby worn chairs and couches is a table laden with bread. Comic books are strewn about the room. A fan is the only source of circulation. People stream into the room, a young, pretty seventeen-year-old girl who is obviously pregnant and a strung-out guy with his girl sticking close by.

The scene is not a commune on N Street. It's the Washington Free Clinic, located at Wisconsin and Volta Streets, N.W. in the basement of Georgetown Lutheran Church.

The two-year-old Clinic's services include medical and legal aid and draft, abortion, pediatric and psychiatric counselling. Run by a dedicated team of volunteers, plus three paid administrators, the Clinic sees between forty-five and sixty people every weekday night from 6:30 to 11:00 p.m. -- this despite a chronic lack of funds and equipment.

The Free Clinic is dependent entirely on contributions. It received a \$5000 grant from the Stern Family Foundation in the fall of 1969 which was promptly spent for equipment. Last year American University staged a benefit and this year the underground newspaper Quicksilver Times raised some money with a quiet rock concert. Some donations are picked up at the Clinic itself from those few who can afford it.

Survival of the Clinic also rests strongly upon the gifts of drugs and equipment from area doctors who sometimes make contributions when

they leave the Washington area. The D.C. Public Health Service contributes nearly all the penicillin and helps with the clinical testing of blood and urine specimens.

The sparseness of facilities, however, does not seem to daunt the spirit or efforts of the approximately 200 volunteer nurses, doctors, social workers, clergy, lab technicians, clerical helpers, lawyers, etc. who man the Clinic. The one major binding force is, as Dr. Laurence H. Miller, a volunteer and National Institutes of Health dermatologist, describes it, an empathy with the Clinic's clientele. Many volunteers are former Clinic users.

Many who come for services offered here cannot afford to go anywhere else, and their parents may indeed balk at their condition, be it venereal disease, pregnancy, drugs, or trouble with the law. Dr. Miller spoke of the Clinic's belief in the avoidance of hassles with the patients and the types of confrontations found with visits to family doctors, who often give details to parents.

As another physician puts it, "we don't moralize. What's the use of telling a kid he's got VD--you know damn well he's going right out and do it again." The Free Clinic's helpers don't attempt to put down the life style characteristic of many of those who walk in. Without appearing to show any disdain Dr. Miller observed, "these kids grew up in affluence and now they're bored with it. . . . These kids will be fine ten years from now."

Marty Weiler, an abortion counselor, described her position at the Clinic as a "woman to woman thing." She spoke of the need here to be "non-

judgemental," to spread out the alternatives and consequences of an abortion.

Marty feels the experience of coming for abortion counselling is not only practical but educational in that many girls realize they are women and can not shirk the responsibility of their bodies. She has observed that some of the girls whom she counsels grow up fast because of the total experience.

In its non-hassle atmosphere the Free Clinic has become a resounding success, with more patients than it can handle but with hope for the future that there will be more funds and even more volunteers. One of the three paid administrators, Alex Fox, projects "street first-aid teams" who would be on-call to help at any time. Alex hopes the Clinic can expand its hours to Saturday.

Lab administrator Gene Hall sees the Clinic improving its present capacity to the point where it treats 100 people each night. Gene says he has watched the Clinic closely over the past months and observed that the teamwork here is getting better and better, though the staff itself may not be gaining in numbers.

At the present time the Free Clinic is prevented from expanding too much because it needs more volunteers and money. It has to turn away people, much to its dismay, perhaps because the Free Clinic and Runaway House (at 18th and Riggs Pl. NW) are the only Washington area agencies who treat teenagers without parental permission.

So far the Clinic has had no difficulty with the "Emancipated Minor" law which in effect says that a person is no longer a minor once he has left home and supported himself. Most users of the Clinic are under twenty-one.

Reprinted from the George Washington University Hatchet.

(Please turn to page 8)

Statehood call

MARCH 1972

VOICE OF THE D.C. STATEHOOD PARTY

MARCH 1972

STATEHOOD... AN OPEN CONVENTION

The D.C. Statehood Party held its first convention on Saturday, February 26 from 11:00 AM to 5:00 PM at the Brent Elementary School, 3rd & D Streets, S.E. The purpose of the convention was to kick off 1972 electoral activity by selecting a DCSTP endorsed candidate for the D.C. delegate race and to decide the party's role in the 1972 presidential campaign. Other major items on the agenda included the ratification of the by-laws and the adoption of a platform. The convention was open to all, regardless of party registration, and drew a crowd of around 90 persons, most of whom stayed the entire day.

Julius Hobson opened the convention with a keynote address in which he stressed the party's long-range objective of creating a majority party in the District for the dispossessed. D.C. Statehood Party's aim, said Hobson, is to represent the real issues which affect the people of the District. In line with this objective, presentations by local groups representing the people of D.C. were interspersed with debates on platform proposals.

Dr. James Joseph, Chairman of the F.C.C. Faculty Organization, spoke about the present crisis at Federal City College. The faculty has been demanding that the Board of Higher Education not deal with any governance matters, in hearings or other meetings, until it deals with the faculty and student demands to oust the President. Also, the faculty has not been able to get full disclosure of the minutes of the Board of Higher Education Meetings. The convention adopted a resolution to strongly support all student-faculty initiatives to effect the resignation of President Harland Randolph; to secure voting representation for students and faculty on the appointed Board of Higher Education; and to demand full disclosure of minutes.

Beverly Bennett of RAP requested that DCSTP support this organization's attempts to reeducate ex-addicts through a process of individual reevaluation and encounter sessions in a supportive communal environment. RAP's general philosophy opposes the prevailing societal view of the addict as a cultural criminal who can only be rehabilitated through methadone treatment or institutionalization.

Discussion concerning DCSTP's platform stance on the present transportation crisis was led by Loren Weinberg of the New American Movement. Loren pointed out that private ownership of D.C. Transit by O. Roy Chalk should be replaced by "citizen" ownership, rather than by "public" ownership as proposed by Councilman Gilbert Hahn. "Public" officials in the District, he said, are appointed, not elected. The convention decided to support a resolution for democratic control of the transit system by those who are directly affected by decisions regarding fares, wages, and routes - the drivers and riders.

Betty Ann Rowse of the Educational Rights Council called for an end to the master/slave relationship between children and adults and the granting to children of their natural and educational rights as citizens. Susan Orr of the Children's Foundation told the convention that many schools in the District either do not serve free lunches or isolate and separate those children who cannot afford to pay. Both of these practices are unlawful according to the federal New School Lunch Act. The convention adopted a resolution to immediately act on this injustice. Burt DeLeew spoke for the Children's March for Survival coalition which plans to march on Washington March 25 to protest Nixon's policies and programs affecting children. The convention agreed to endorse and participate in this action.

Running behind schedule on the agenda, the convention decided to postpone debate on other platform issues and certain proposed political actions until a later date. (See Box)

Continued on page 3

FOLLOW-UP CONVENTION OF D.C. STATEHOOD PARTY

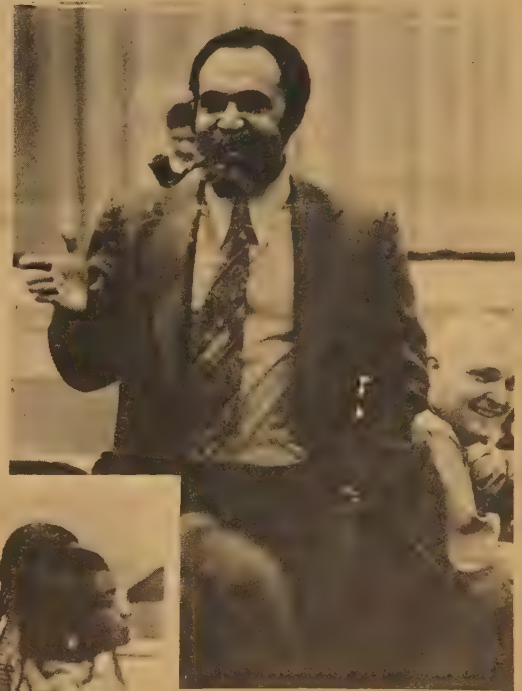
To complete revision and to
adopt Party Platform, and
To select DCSTP Co-chairpersons
will be held at

St. Anthony's Parish Hall
12th & Lawrence Sts., N.E.
Saturday, March 18,
11 a.m. to 3 p.m.

Bring your lunch.
Parking available.



Photos by Mike Lewis



Charles Cassell accepts;
DSTP Members listen.

Convention chooses Cassell

At precisely four o'clock, the first city-wide D. C. Statehood Party convention began to deliberate the most important agenda item: the selection of a candidate for non-voting Delegate in Congress. For weeks prior to the convention, speculation was rampant concerning who was most likely to succeed, but there were no Harris Polls or newspaper samplings available to satisfy the speculators. At one point during a sure fit of madness, the speculators began to toss my name around. Fortunately, I was faced with the same problem as Julian Bond -- that of not being the legal age to qualify as a candidate; so I was saved this time from the electoral fish bowl.

Now the moment of the unveiling was rapidly approaching which would end the speculator's whims. Just before noon at the convention, while I was contemplating whether to order lunch from Mary Lanier's soul kitchen or pop out to Whitby's for a quick beer and corned beef sandwich, Lou Aronica asked me to chair the nomination section. The convention was ready to begin; so, after a brief prefacing statement, I opened the floor for nominations. Co-Chairman Van Richardson, clad in brown knickers and wire-rimmed glasses, nominated Charles Cassell and it was immediately seconded. Then Bud Haas nominated Co-Chairman Mike Lewis, and with equal vigor Josephine Butler also was selected and nominations were closed.

Each candidate then was given an opportunity to address the convention for five minutes and to answer questions from the floor. The choice of candidates was indeed of excellent quality. Josephine Butler is known for her tireless energy and service to the community. She

serves on numerous community boards and is active in many Statehood Party projects.

Mike Lewis, a Party Co-Chairman, played a major role in directing last year's campaign for Julius, and most recently he has represented the Party at the Board of Education meetings supporting the Faculty and students of F.C.C. in their fight against an unresponsive board and college administration.

Charles Cassell, also a Party Co-Chairman, a member of the D.C. Board of Education who is widely known for his opposition to the administration of Anita Allen. Cassell, whose appearance resembles Frederick Douglass, has relentlessly fought against oppression in D. C. His most recent efforts range from opposing additional freeway construction, lobbying against the youth curfew, while preparing for the Black Political Convention in Gary, Ind.

Following the candidates' remarks, each delegate received a ballot and was instructed to select one of the three candidates. Sensing the lateness of the hour, Lou Aronica and I quickly collected and counted the ballots. We found that the convention by a majority vote had selected Charles Cassell, who had just addressed us about the failure of the present Delegate to demand full rights for D.C. while he was in Congress -- now he intends to go to political conventions with a piece of paper to talk about our rights.

Now, we must finish the task of building an organization and a platform to support Charles Cassell in our effort of running against the machine. - A.W.

Our past governments in the District

In this space the CALL hopes to explore questions of feasibility of the Statehood solution. Charles Mason, a DCSTP member, and student of government and political history, presents here his answer to the question: Can the citizens of the Federal City govern themselves?"

Article I, Section 8, of the Constitution of the United States provides that the Congress shall have power to "exercise exclusive legislation . . . over such District (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings: . . ."

In a series of acts passed in 1788, 1789, 1791, 1792 and 1793 Maryland ceded to the United States the land which now constitutes the District of Columbia. By Acts of Congress passed in 1790 and 1791 the United States accepted the ceded territory and fixed its boundaries. This land, together with other land ceded by Virginia, made up the original District of Columbia which was essentially ten miles square with the corners North, East, South, and West. The land which was formerly part of Virginia was called the County of Alexandria. This latter land was retroceded to Virginia in 1846 and I shall not refer to it further. The land which was formerly part of Maryland was called the County of Washington and included within its boundaries two municipalities, namely the City of Washington and the City of Georgetown. The City of Washington included what can be generally described as downtown Washington extending as far North as Florida Avenue. The parts of the District of Columbia South and East of the Anacostia River and North of Florida Avenue were not part of either city but were part of the County of Washington. The City of Washington was incorporated by Congress in 1802 and the charter was amended in 1812, 1820 and 1848. The City of Georgetown was chartered by Maryland before the District of Columbia came into existence. Its charter was modified several times, both by Maryland and by Congress. In 1812 the

Congress also defined the functions of the "levy court" which operated what were considered county functions, such as maintaining a prison and laying out roads in the parts of the District outside the Cities of Georgetown and Washington. These functions were further defined by congressional acts in 1862 and 1863.

In 1871 Congress enacted what is now often referred to as a territorial "home rule" act providing for a governor, appointed by the president with the advice and consent of the Senate, and a bicameral legislative assembly consisting of an appointed council of 11 members and an elected house of delegates of 22 members. Then, as now, there was provision for a non-voting delegate in Congress. The Act also provided for a Board of Health and a Board of Public Works, each appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. The former city governments of Washington and Georgetown and the former levy court of the County of Washington were abolished, but the

boundaries of these former municipalities remained significant for two reasons:

- (a) All laws and ordinances of the two cities and of the levy court, not inconsistent with the 1871 Act, remained in effect until modified or repealed by Congress or by the legislative assembly;
- (b) Only property within the limits of the City of Washington was to be taxed to pay the debts of the former Washington city government, and likewise for the City of Georgetown.

The territorial government of the District of Columbia established by the 1871 Act had a brief and stormy career. There were charges of overexpenditure, favoritism in the letting of contracts, etc., mostly in connection with the laying out, grading and paving of streets under the control of the appointive Board of Public Works. The story is told in *The Uncivil War*, by James H. Whyte, New York, Twayne Publishers, 1958. Although the misconduct, if there was any, seems to have been that of Presidentially-appointed officials not that of the elected members of the house of delegates, the Congress in 1874 abolished the territorial government including the legislative assembly, the position of non-voting delegate to Congress, and in fact the whole thing. There was substituted a Presidentially-appointed Commission, including as one of the Commissioners an officer of the Engineer Corps of the Army detailed to the position by the President. With some revisions in 1878, the commission form of government continued until 1967 when President Lyndon Johnson, by Reorganization Plan No. 3, provided for the present single Commissioner (the "Mayor") and an appointive District of Columbia Council (the "City Council").

CALL TO STATEHOOD

- 1) The only form of popular government that a Congress could not take away.
- 2) The only form of government that prevents Congressional interference and veto.
- 3) The only form of government that restores full sovereignty to the people of DC.
- 4) The only popular government that allows the people to modify and change their local government.
- 5) The only form of government that makes local officials solely responsible to DC residents.
- 6) The only form of government that gives full Congressional representation and Senators without a Constitutional Amendment.

The short-lived territorial government which existed from 1871 to 1874 enacted various laws and ordinances which still remain in effect. Like the city government of Washington that preceded it, it passed legislation forbidding discrimination in various kinds of public accommodations. The continued validity of these public accommodation acts formed the basis for the case of *District of Columbia v. John R. Thompson Co., Inc.* 346 U.S. 100 (1953). The Supreme Court's decision in this case resulted in general compliance with these ordinances, which for many years had been ignored by most restaurant owners.

The short life of the territorial government should emphasize in our minds the vulnerability of any "home rule" legislation which merely delegates to a local government the exercise of some of the constitutional power of Congress over the District. The statehood proposal, on the other hand, reduces the size of the District of Columbia to include only the Capitol, the White House, the Supreme Court building, the Senate and House Office Buildings, etc., together with intervening uninhabited park land, and establishes a State of Columbia consisting of the remainder of the present

law forbidding playing ball in an alley does not apply in the parts of the District north of Florida Avenue or beyond the Anacostia River, but does apply in Georgetown and in the old city of Washington, i.e. south of Florida Avenue.

Continued on page 4

AIR-BORNE LEAD: DANGER!

How far is the DC government prepared to go to protect the poorest and most vulnerable of its citizens, the young and unborn Black children of its ghetto neighborhoods, from the effects of air pollution? Members of the DC Statehood Party along with other citizens got a dose of where the city's politicians are really coming from at a recent "City Council" hearing.

On February 8, members of the Council's Environmental Sub-committee, chaired by Councilman Willard, met to hear testimony on the status of the District's Air Quality Control plan to reduce air pollution in the District.

What followed was a blatant attempt by Chairman Hahn and Councilman Willard to discredit the efforts of James Alexander, head of the District Environmental Services division, to produce a plan which would discourage commuter auto use through raised parking rates, increased bus service from the suburbs, and carpooling. Hahn grilled Alexander on the technicality that Alexander had failed to supply the "City Council" with the "final, formal" version (non-existent because trapped in the Corporation Counsel's office) of the regulations to govern the District's compliance with the Air Quality Control Act of 1970. Alexander, for his part, refused to be intimidated, sticking with his position that Council members had received copies of the plan as soon as produced, and had been invited to the subsequent open hearings, in December, 1971, which none of them attended.

Sam Abbott, of the ECTC, who testified in tandem with Van Richardson of the DC Statehood Party, in turn attacked Councilman Willard with the evidence that the business interests in the city, for whom he is spokesperson, are promoting massive redevelopment programs all over the city but especially in the downtown area, in which thousands of new parking spaces are an integral part. And this is being done in the face of the fact that 95% of the air pollution in DC comes from automobile exhausts.

Richardson continued the testimony by underscoring the connection between sickle-cell anemia and lead poisoning; sickle cells increase the deadliness of lead's effects on the body.

At an informal press conference outside the Council chamber, Abbott, Charles Cassell, and Dr. Dan Fisher of NIMH, the author of the report on lead poisoning of District children from auto exhausts, outlined the political implications of the report for the city. The press, with its usual cynicism, ignored the conference. TV coverage used Gilbert Hahn's Cheshire Cat rebuttal--just a smile on your TV screen...

The probability is that downtown Washington has the most polluted air in the country, but as with all else in this world, its effects are grossly unequal, falling most heavily on the poorest, weakest, and most disenfranchised of our people. As Fisher's report states in part, "...it has been estimated that one-third or more of the lead in city-dwelling Americans comes from inhalation of airborne lead from automobiles. In Washington the proportion...is probably one-half or more because Washington has the highest automobile density of any American city...In the light of the well documented case that automobiles are the principal source of atmospheric lead, that inhaled lead produces elevated blood-lead levels, that in the ghetto the concentrations of lead are highest, and that pregnant mothers and Black children are acutely sensitive to lead-poisoning, it would be genocide to build another foot of freeways through Washington...Since there is no indication when gasoline companies will get the lead out of gas, our only way to lower lead presently is to reduce auto use in DC.

By 1985, at the present rates of increase, areas like Alexandria and Fairfax will experience a 200-400% rise in air pollution. Meanwhile, back in the ghetto, the genocide predicted by the white doctor will have become reality.

- Anne Huette

THE STATEHOOD CALL

The Statehood Call is a publication of the

DC STATEHOOD PARTY

1346 Connecticut Ave.

Suite 1019

D.C., 20036 Tel. - 293-6976

The editorial board is informal and open to anyone who wishes to participate. All suggestions, letters, articles--WELCOME!

In this issue: Sara Finch, Mary Jo Gibson, Ann Heutte, Larry Kamins, Mike Lewis, Charles Mason, Carleen Pertschuk, Selma Rein, Richard Weiner, Anton Wood, Laurie Wright

A report on the platform adopted at the Statehood Convention, February 26, and at the follow-up Convention, March 18, will appear in the April newsletter. Anyone who wants a copy of the platform as amended so far may call the office (293-6976).

Federal Colonial College - F.C.C.

The Board of Higher Education of the District of Columbia oversees (and more often than not, overlooks) the administration of Federal City College and DC Teachers' College. Like many public boards and commissions which purport to serve the people of this city, the B.H.E. is appointed by the DC Colonial Administration in the person of the Commissioner, and undoubtedly subject to confirmation by key people on the Hill and in the White House. Among the members of this Board, one finds a wealthy white lawyer who lives in Chevy Chase and who was an important official in the Truman administration, a wealthy Black woman who is the owner of much slum property and a close political ally of the non-voting Delegate to Congress, a resident of Montgomery County who proudly maintains his voting residence in Connecticut and works for the National Bureau of the Budget, and a federal judge. Not only do the board members fail to represent the people of the District, but they don't know much about education, much less the administration of a public college.

Meanwhile, back at the college, a significant proportion of the students and faculty have, for the past two years, been quite unhappy (to put it mildly) with the administration of President Harland Randolph, who assumed office in the fall of 1969. The problems began when Randolph refused to work with the Faculty Organization and its elected representatives on important matters such as academic policy and faculty contracts. From then on, he began to pursue a course of authoritarianism, dodging all faculty members but those he chose to work with (of course, he wanted to be able to claim faculty input in the work he did, and he still does). Other problems cropped up, notably the inability of students to secure accurate transcripts of their records as well as the near total failure of the registration procedures, and in the fall of 1970, 1,500 to 2,000 students signed a petition addressed to the board asking for Randolph's dismissal. In the spring of 1971, after the president summarily dismissed the provost (apparently for becoming friendly with faculty leaders) and allocated 20 academic positions without consulting the faculty or the provost (since there was none at the time), the Faculty Organization voted 99-0 to initiate adverse action against Randolph. On September 23, 1971, the faculty presented the board with several hundred pages of documentation pointing to Randolph's maladministration, along with a petition asking for his removal and containing signatures of 205 of some 350 faculty members. Actually, these figures are somewhat misleading, since many of these faculty members had just arrived at the college and were in no position to take a stand. Included in the document were letters from all four people who had served as provost or associate provost (the highest ranking academic administrators) under Randolph, the thrust of each letter being that Randolph's style and performance in office was preventing the college from becoming a first-rate institution.

"Hearings"

The Board of Higher Education acknowledged receipt of the petition several weeks later and promised to act on it soon. On January 5, 1972, the board voted no confidence in Randolph's ability to run the college. Two days later, however, the board decided to retain the president, while first they consider the adoption or two proposals for organization and governance of the college, both written by Harland Randolph (with some "faculty input," of course). These proposals, if implemented, would essentially institutionalize the power that the president has been trying to exercise during the past two years. Among the gems included in these proposals are that the president would get to appoint all department and division chairmen (since elections by the faculty constitute "popularity contests") as well as deans and vice-presidents, and that a college-wide policy recommending

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Photo by Mike Lewis

council would be established, a majority of which would be made up of appointees of the president. Members of the college community were invited to participate in a hearing scheduled for January 22 to discuss these proposals. The position of the faculty was that the hearing was illegitimate because not enough notice was given, not enough copies of the proposals were made available, and the room furnished for the hearing could accommodate only 20 or 25 people. More importantly, the main issue at the college was whether or not Randolph be fired, and this is the issue to which the faculty would address itself.

Statehood's role

The DC Statehood Party, through its chairpersons, decided to support the faculty and students at Federal City College, since the actions of the president and the B.H.E. have run counter to the party's belief in institutional democracy, and since the problems at FCC are tied up in the colonial structure of government in the District of Columbia. At the January 22 "hearing," Mike Lewis delivered a statement that was prepared by several DC Statehood Party members with the assistance of Julius Hobson. In addition to pointing out specific reasons the party was supporting the students and faculty, we mentioned that "The DC Statehood Party believes in more than just statehood for DC. We believe that all the institutions of the city-state should be structured as best to serve the people that they are intended to serve. To this end, we propose that the Board of Higher Education consist of elected students, faculty, and community representatives. The appointment of the president of the college to a specified term should be subject to ratification by a majority of both the student body and the faculty." When the earlier "hearing" was rescheduled to February 12 in the Council Chambers of the District Building, some 400 people, mostly FCC students, jammed the room (after a hassle with the board members to let everyone into the room), and most of these people stayed for a full 5 1/2 hours. The student government (People's Government Association) had adopted, independently, the position of removing Randolph and replacing the present board by an elected one. Van Richardson gave a rousing ad-lib speech on behalf of the DC Statehood Party indicating that the party would back the students and faculty in both word and deed.

As one result of the hearings, Roger Jones, the board member from Connecticut who chaired the hearings, has come to his senses and has offered to resign. Commissioner Washington has not come to his senses yet, for he has refused to consider the resignation until he fills what will be 5 vacancies as of February 29 (there are 9 seats on the board). In the meantime, Harland Randolph is still president of FCC, and the board seems ready to adopt a slight modification of his proposals. So where do we go from here? One possibility would be for students, faculty, and taxpayers to get involved in a lawsuit. There is already a lawsuit pending--the plaintiffs are three faculty members from the nursing division who were fired last September by Randolph without a hearing or any kind of due process. Other possibilities involve taking the issue to the community and demanding a restructuring of the board along democratic lines. Whatever course of action is taken by students, faculty, and community groups, the battle will be a long and hard one, and it won't be over when Randolph goes. The fight for self-determination in DC has many arenas, and the Federal City College could well be one of the most important.

- Richard Weiner

letters

SEXISM IN DCSTP

The DCSTP has stated that its first principle is self-determination and justice for the people of D.C. It became glaringly clear that women are not part of its consciousness of liberation for this oppressed colony during the February 26 DCSTP convention.

The keynote speaker acclaimed the male leaders of the party by name, and added as an afterthought that there were women in the party also. As the day proceeded, a small group of chairmen reappeared again and again at the podium to direct and control the operation of the convention.

Some women were asked at the last minute to chair sessions and refused out of fear: I chaired the session on children and youth and child care, with fear and misgivings, as the token chairwoman.

When the session I chaired on children and youth was interrupted by the arrival and speech of the People's Party presidential candidate, Dr. Spock, I was told we would finish the session afterwards. But the same member of the "chairmen elite" attempted to move on to a discussion of national electoral politics, and specifically the Statehood Party role in the People's Party.

It was only when one of the reappearing chairmen stated the injustice of not finishing what had been started that we finished the children's session.

After we resumed our national politics vs. convention agenda discussion, a woman suggested that we deal with the item of sexism next since it was so pervasive at the convention. The man chairing at the time responded that he didn't know about sexism, but he could use some sex.

Protestations came from the women who had come from women's organizations to speak about sexism and women's rights. The chairman shouted them down, and they walked out.

Beyond the sexism at the convention, we only have to look at the sex composition of the Co-Chairpersons and look at who are the spokesmen for the party to see the entrapment of us by the beast. We only have to look at the woman who works day in and day out in the office, and is not a public representative of the party, and we only have to note the lack of foresight in finding possible women candidates for delegate to know just how far we have to go to escape it. We only have to look at the DCSTP record to see where it doesn't stand, i.e. at the "City Council" hearings on child care and abortion.

We, as women in the party, have failed as well as the men. We have generally assumed back-up roles. We have subjugated women's issues, when the freedom and equality of women is essential to self-determination in D.C.

We must do more than the token gestures of the Democratic and Republican parties. We, as outraged women, must unify and break out of our roles, and fight for ourselves and the 400,000 women in D.C. -And the men must become conscious of their sexism and must fight too. We have to do it because DCSTP is the only damned hope in this city.

Laurie Wright

CONVENTION TO BE CONTINUED

DCSTP platform items on the convention agenda remaining to be discussed are:

- Distribution of services and power
- Health
- Housing and land
- Personal Freedom and justice
- Labor, business and consumers
- Arts and the media
- National policy

The place will be St. Anthony's Parish Hall at 12th & Lawrence NE on March 18 from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. Parking available. Bring your own lunch.

Statehood Call regrets that a credit line was omitted for Mike Shapiro for 1st issue photo.

Sunday Closing Law

After protesting that there was no suggested ordinance, Margaret Haywood's Economic, Development, Manpower & Labor committee of the "City Council" held hearings on a proposed Sunday closing ordinance that mysteriously arrived on the day of the hearing. Just as mysterious to the "Council" were the over 30 witnesses in opposition, many of whom responded to a DCSTP information bulletin to Sunday merchants. Anton Wood, Chuck Hall, and Van Richardson spoke for the DCSTP. One member expressed a growing frustration with a "City Council" that forced them day-after-day to protest ever encroaching proposed ordinances. No Sunday closing law has passed the "City Council"...yet.

Half/rule Hearings

Rep. Rarick opened House Hearings on homerule for the District with a racial blast. Clearly from the non-existent reaction of his white colleagues, Cong. Rarick expressed the feeling of the Congress that Black people are not entitled to even half/rule in DC. In a typical activist role, Delegate Fauntroy's office characterized Rarick's comments as a clear victory for Fauntroy. I suspect the much touted "Washington Agenda" will be a success if the Democrats denounce Fauntroy as an "uppity nigger". Incidentally the DCSTP was not scheduled to speak to the committee, although our request dates back to April 1971.

Black Political Convention

Black elected officials are having a nationwide convention in Gary, Indiana on March 12. The convention will have representatives from the 50 states and DC. The delegates were to be chosen locally. In DC the task of arranging selection was given to Walter Fauntroy. It seems that until Mike Lewis, Charles Cassell and Van Richardson of DCSTP came on the scene Walter planned on picking the delegates in closed "caucuses". Now the delegates have been chosen in ward elections open to all Black citizens. The issue of DC Statehood will be raised in Gary.

Justice?

It seems that a Black man who happens to also be a judge was censured for also being human. That is Harry Alexander's situation. As a Black judge he enforced a Supreme Court ruling that participants in court proceedings be called Mrs., Mr., Miss, or Ms. by police officers. That action was cited in his censure. DC residents haven't heard a word about censuring the white judges Beard or Burke who have repeatedly tossed racial slurs at Black defendants. Even white judge Haleck hasn't been chastised for a whimsical contempt citation of \$100.00.

CONVENTION CONT'D

An address by Dr. Benjamin Spock, People's Party candidate for President, opened discussion concerning DCSTP's national political perspective for 1972. Dr. Spock called for a new political grass-roots movement and asked the Statehood Party to join the People's Party coalition of some 45 locally based parties. Both Dr. Spock and Julius Hobson, People's Party candidate for Vice-President, emphasized that the proposed Statehood platform was in essential agreement with the platform adopted at the Dallas Convention of the People's Party.

Sam Smith of the D.C. Gazette raised the objection that affiliation with the People's Party might dilute DCSTP's efforts in D.C. The party's stress on important local issues, said Smith, has been its major source of strength. Smith also pointed out that recent third parties have only drawn 1-2% of the vote and that the Statehood Party is unique in receiving 13% of the vote in the last election. These objections were countered with assertions that affiliation would give the party a double-edged advantage, nationally and locally. By affiliating with a national party, it was argued, the issue of D.C. statehood would be raised across the nation. The convention voted 34 to 9 to support the Spock-Hobson ticket in 1972 and help in obtaining the 13,500 signatures necessary to get the ticket on the presidential ballot.

The tone of the convention, under various chairmen, was open, democratic and participatory. Unlike the major party conventions, the Statehood convention floor (rather than the traditional smoke-filled rooms) was the scene of all decision-making. - M. J. G.

HISTORY CONT'D

Parenthetically it should be noted that the unrepealed laws and ordinances of the former city government of Washington remain applicable to this day within the boundaries of the city. An 1895 Act of Congress repealed the former Georgetown laws and ordinances and extended the coverage of the City of Washington laws and ordinances to include the former City of Georgetown. The same act directed that the nomenclature of the streets in Georgetown be changed to conform to those of Washington and that the squares in Georgetown be numbered so that no square would bear a like number to any square in Washington. The laws and ordinances of the City of Washington still do not apply in those parts of the District of Columbia which were not included in either the City of Washington or the city of Georgetown. For example, the

District, i.e. all the parts where residents actually live. The Constitution makes no provision for abolishing a state once it exists, so the State of Columbia would be relatively secure in its existence once it was admitted to the Union as a state. This is a very significant distinction between statehood and other proposals for varying degrees of self-government for the District, which have generally gone under the name of "home rule." As in the case of the Territorial government created by the 1871 Act, Congress could wipe out such a government on any pretext or for no stated reason. Such a possibility would inevitably act as an inhibiting or chilling factor on the legislators and administrators of any such government who would inevitably be afraid of taking any action which might be offensive to members of Congress, such as passing a "commuter tax." Clearly only statehood would provide the local government with the permanence which would encourage actions of a kind which would be responsive to the needs of community residents.

statehood calendar

- | | | | | | |
|---|---------|--|--------------|------------------|--|
| 2 | Thurs.: | Bd. of Education. Committee on Capital Outlay. Charles Cassell. Presidential Bldg. 415 12th St. N.W. 12th floor board room. 7:30 P.M. 737-1767 | 11 | Sat.: | Benefit for Wash. Area Military & Draft Law Panel. Hawthorne School. 6th & I S.W. 8 P.M. 345-5358, 345-7670. |
| | | Wash. Area Peace Action Coalition. General Meeting. 1346 Connecticut Ave. N.W. Rm. 513. 7:30 P.M. 293-3855 | 12 | Sun. | Regular STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING, 5th floor Conf. Room, Dupont Circle Bldg., 7:00 P.M. 293-6976. |
| 3 | Fri.: | City Council. Hearings on D.C. 1973 Budget. Stanley Anderson. Testimony from Comm. on the Arts, Public Library. Dist. Bldg. 14th & E N.W. Rm. 500. 2 P.M. 629-3806 | 15 | Wed.? | Bd. of Education. Regular Meeting. District Bldg. 14th & E N.W. Rm. 500. 7:30 P.M.

D.C. Angela Davis Committee. All Souls Church. 16th & Harvard N.W. 8 P.M. DE2-5266. |
| 4 | Sat.: | Hearings on D.C. 1973 Budget. Gilbert Hahn. Testimony from general public. 10 A.M. and 2 P.M. (See Mar. 3) | 16 | Thurs.: | WAPAC. Gen'l Meeting (See Mar. 2) |
| 5 | Sun. | D.C. STATEHOOD PARTY Steering Committee Meeting, 5th floor Conference Room, 7:00 PM. | 18 | Sat. | D.C. Statehood Party FOLLOW-UP CONVENTION to complete revision and adoption of platform and select Co-Chairpersons. St. Anthony's Church, 12th & Lawrence Sts. N.E., 11 AM - 3 PM. 293-796. |
| 6 | Mon.: | Hearings on D.C. 1973 Budget. Gilbert Hahn. Testimony from Executive Office & Dept. of Finance & Revenue. 10 A.M. Margaret Haywood. Testimony from Dept. of Econ. Devel., Office of Veteran Affairs, Wash. Convention & Visitors Bureau, Comm'n. on Status of Women, Human Relations Comm'n. (See Mar. 3) 2 P.M. | 20 | Mon.: | D.C. People's Coalition for Peace & Justice. Gen'l Meeting. (See Mar. 6) |
| 7 | Tues.: | Regular City Council Meeting. 629-3806. 10 A.M.

Hearings on D.C. 1973 Budget. Sterling Tucker. Testimony from Dept. of Econ. Development: Consumer Regulation, Code Compliance, Building Code; Asst. to Comm'r. for Housing. (See Mar. 3) 2 P.M.

Bd. of Education. Comm. on Career Development & Employment Opportunities. Mattie Taylor. (See Mar. 2) 4 P.M.

Bd. of Education. Ward 6 Hearing. Martha Swain. Payne School. 15th & C N.E. 7:30 P.M. | 21 | Tues.: | Regular City Council Meeting. 629-3806. |
| | | | 21-25 | Tues. thru Sat.: | Pilgrimage to Harrisburg, Pa., to support Harrisburg Defense Committee. Transportation available. 232-2403 |
| | | | 25 | Sat.: | All day. Children's March for Survival. DCSTP is a co-sponsor. See story. |
| | | | 26 | Sun.: | Peace movement picket line at White House to support America POW's in Vietnam. Congress has passed resolution making week of Mar. 26 period of dedication to POW's. Peace movement will tell Nixon only way to get POW's home is to end war, remove all forces, withdraw support from Thieu govt. 12 noon. 293-3855. |
| 8 | Wed.: | Hearings on D.C. 1973 Budget. Gilbert Hahn. Testimony from Dept. of General Services, Capital Budget. 10 A.M.

Sterling Tucker. Office of Planning & Management, Zoning Comm'n., R.L.A., Office of Community Services, Recorder of Deeds. (See Mar. 3) 2 P.M. | 30 | Thurs.: | WAPAC. Gen'l Meeting. (See Mar. 2) |
| 9 | Thurs.: | WAPAC Gen'l Meeting. (See Mar. 2) | <u>April</u> | | |
| | | | 3 | Mon.: | Last day for voter registration until May 3. Bd. of Elections to be closed one month. 293-6976. |
| | | | 5 | Wed.: | Bd. of Education. First community meeting. Ward 8. Ballou Sr. H.S. 4th & Trenton S.E. 7:30 P.M. |
| | | | 22 | Sat.: | Nation-wide anti-war demonstration. Nat'l. Peace Action Coalition. New York City. Endorsed by DCSTP. 293-3855. |

d.c. gazette

VOL. II NR. 20

JULY 26—AUGUST 8 1971

25¢



Martha Carver, age 17, 1st Prize Pictorial
Black Women's League photo contest(see page 6)

FAUNTROY VS. STATEHOOD

Fauntroy vs. statehood

SAM SMITH

DURING last spring's non-voting delegate campaign, Julius Hobson and several others from the DC Statehood Party, including myself, approached Senator George McGovern to see whether he would be interested in introducing a statehood bill. McGovern's staff expressed considerable interest, but not wanting to cut the ground from under Walter Fauntroy (whom McGovern had endorsed) it was agreed that the matter should wait until after the election.

Shortly following the vote, discussions resumed with McGovern's staff and continued smoothly throughout April, May and the latter part of June. At one point a memo was prepared outlining the case for statehood and presented to McGovern. A short time later, Hobson joined the staff members working on the bill to make a direct pitch to McGovern.

As both Hobson and one of McGovern's staffers recall it, they were prepared to argue about the matter. They didn't have to. McGovern had bought the idea and desired to proceed forthwith.

The Statehood Party began working on the specifics of the legislation with introduction sometime in July. The bill was written and it was decided that McGovern's office would release the story for the Sunday papers on July 3 and hold a news conference on the legislation on July 6, the day after the long holiday weekend.

Meanwhile, Hobson was trying to line up House sponsorship for the bill, preferably by a member of the black caucus. He spoke to, among others, John Conyers who expressed interest and to Ron Dellums who expressed strong interest. It was during the course of these inquiries that Walter Fauntroy, for the first time, got wind of what was happening. We knew that Fauntroy would be unhappy about the bill; McGovern's people recognized it also and it was agreed to proceed anyway. It was too much to expect that the word would not get to Fauntroy eventually and, sure enough, slightly more than a week before the bill's blast-off, Fauntroy was on the phone to McGovern's office.

In the words of one of McGovern's staffers, "He was suffering from nausea." Fauntroy claimed that the March election had been a referendum on the issue of home rule vs. statehood and went on, for some inexplicable reason, to cite the case of the Belgium Congo, which received independence but was left with Belgian control of the mines.

What relevance that had to mine-less DC was not very clear. His argument concerning the election was a continuation of Fauntroy's habit of using his victory as an alleged mandate for anything he wants to do, the most prominent recent example being his claim that the election gave him the right to take over the DC Democratic Central Committee. One might assume from this logic that if Walter had campaigned on a statehood platform and Julius had campaigned for home rule (or if Fauntroy had promised not to raid the Central Committee if elected) that the results would have been different; Fauntroy would have lost and Hobson or Nevius would have won. Right? Or is Walter's calculus of power astray again?

In any case, Fauntroy's protests had no apparent effect on McGovern's decision to introduce the bill. As late as June 29, a news release was being prepared for release the following Sunday. Then late that afternoon, Mc-

Govern called from out of town and told his staff to hold off. "Mutual friends of long-standing" of Fauntroy and McGovern had gotten to the senator, and in the tradition of senatorial liberals, he was slipping off of his perch of principle. Who these mutual friends were is unclear, but it seems likely that they were west-of-the-park pals, including one key white liberal advisor to Fauntroy.

On Thursday morning, July 1, McGovern informed his staff that the legislation he had planned to announce was off. After months of preparation, after full agreement on the need for statehood for the District, after leading the Statehood Party down to the wire, McGovern had ducked out because of a few phone calls from old friends.

To those in the Statehood Party it was not surprising, but disappointing nonetheless. It is, after all, the tendency of traditional politicians to take precipitate leave of principle at the first hint of rain that has made so many in this country cynical of politics entirely and has caused others to seek forms of it outside the two-party system. McGovern--would-be president and purported alternative to the wafflings of the Muskies et al--had a chance to do something important for the people of the District, a chance to make DC suffrage a national issue--all at little cost to himself--and he blew it in order not to offend his old buddies. If McGovern had had

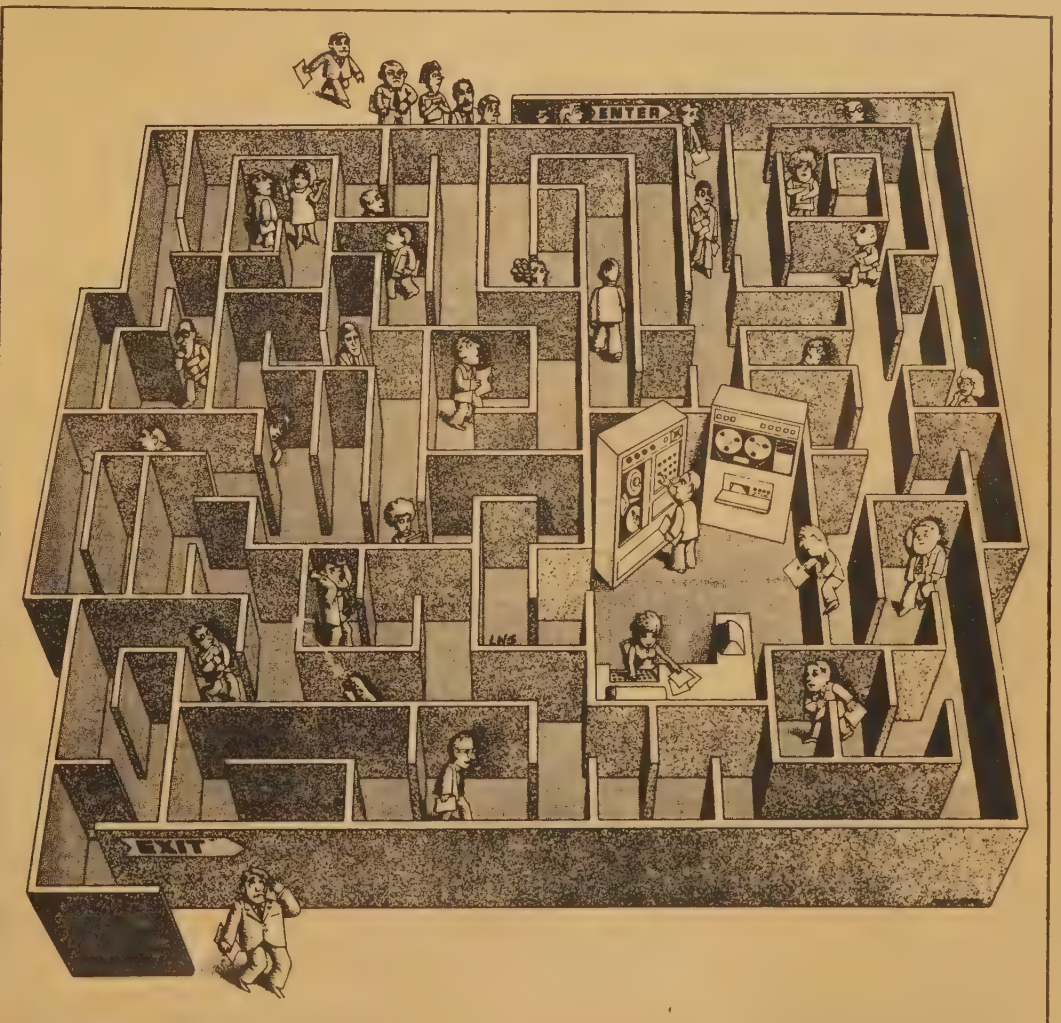
serious reservations about the legislation, it would have been one thing. But he had committed himself to it and then betrayed it for the weakest of motives. As one who had convinced himself that McGovern deserved at least interim support as the most clear-headed candidate actively seeking the presidential nomination, I found myself doubly dismayed. Not only was the bill shot down, but the glimmer that something might come out of 1972 after all had faded again.

The spectre of President Nixon presiding for another four years remained, but now I didn't much care who replaced him. I know by second-hand accounts that you can't rely upon Muskie; I know for a fact you can't rely on McGovern.

As for Fauntroy, his performance was predictable. There is something ironic about Fauntroy--not the Board of Trade or Joel Broyhill or Carl Shipley--being the leader of the anti-statehood movement in the District. He has been slow to oppose statehood openly, but as early as the campaign he had a staffer in the office of Sen. Birch Bayh providing him with arguments to try to undercut it. Alone among the candidates he refused to go even as far as Jack Nevius who promised to support statehood if the people desired it. Now, in recent days, Fauntroy has openly attacked statehood saying that it "would give us a reservation after they kill all of the buffalo and rob the land of its potential." The image is as ludicrous as his Belgian Congo simile. The argument that the federal government, having given DC statehood, would permit the city to starve to death is not supported by a scintilla of evidence. If anything, the city's leverage for federal funds would be greater under statehood.

Today Fauntroy is working harder than anyone else in town against statehood. Even the

(Continued next page)



EYE ON DC

WHAT SORT OF SLATE FOR SCHOOL BOARD?

THE School Board election campaign -- with six seats up for grabs -- is about to begin in earnest as potential candidates circulate petitions beginning July 26. The big question is who will be the strongest challenger to reactionary board president Anita Allen, whose term is up and who has the choice of running again at large or from Ward Four. She will probably run at large for reasons of prestige and also because she might run into a tough fight in Ward Four. Possible at-large contenders include Marion Barry, Barbara Simmons, Stan Anderson, Anton Wood and Wiley Branton. An effort to get David Eaton to run fizzled when Eaton said he wasn't interested. There have been numerous meetings at both the citywide and ward levels, attempting to come up with a coalition of progressive candidates who could gain enough seats to end the present conservative majority on the board. One slate being mentioned would include Barry, Marty Swaim (Ward Six), Mattie Taylor (Ward Five) and Hilda Mason (Ward Four) with Wards One and Seven still in question.

Of the at-large candidates being mentioned, Barry would probably have the best chance of beating Mrs. Allen. Barbara Simmons, a long-time educational activist, would be an attractive candidate, as would Anton Wood, an articulate 22-year old who has just graduated from college and already announced his candidacy. Wood has issued a platform that includes student representation on the board; an educational trust fund supported by various forms of legalized gambling; establishment of pilot non-graded schools and an improved vocational program.

In Ward Four, Statehood Party co-chairman Hilda Mason, who is active in the Adams-Morgan schools, is a likely choice to challenge Mrs. Allen, if she runs in the ward, or Mrs. Muriel Alexander, the Allen-oriented incumbent.

In Ward Five, another Statehood Party co-chairman, Bob Artisst, has announced his candidacy. Artisst is in charge of publications at the Urban Institute. Incumbent Mattie Taylor, aligned with the progressive minority on the board, is reported undecided as to whether to run again, but probably will. Other likely candidates from Upper Northeast include former School Board member Benjamin Alexander and ex-school official George Rhoades.

In Ward Six, Marty Swaim has widespread support. Also planning to run are Dick Brown, head of the Capitol Hill Citizens for Better Education, and Durand Ford. Nadine Winter, head of Hospitality House, is being mentioned as a possible candidate, as is Mrs. Swaim's major opponent in the last election, conservative William Vines.

In Ward Seven, Warren Washington may run against incumbent Edward Hancock, a local supporter of Mrs. Allen. Other possible candidates include Emile Summers, incumbent Nelson Roots, Bill Leavitt, Evelyn Blanton, Ilia Bullock and Raymond Kemp.

TAKE AN AGENT HOME TO DINNER

AN outfit that calls itself Friends of the FBI has opened offices at 919 18th St. NW (Suite 800). The honorary chairman of the group is Efram Zimbalist Jr., who plays the lead in an FBI television series. . . . THE American Friends Service Committee may have the right idea in pressing a quarter-million dollar suit against the FBI to end harrassment of peace groups there that has included surveillance, photographing, questioning and physical assault. . . . DR. David Dabney, who ran for delegate, has been convicted of local income tax non-payment.

THE HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION SHAKE-UP

WALTER Washington, who runs the DC government like a card player who keeps shuffling but never deals, has completed another of his seemingly inexhaustible supply of reorganization projects. This time the target was the Human Relations Commission, an agency more troublesome in potential than in practice. The Commission has been renamed the Human Rights Commission, nearly all its present members have been replaced, its size has been cut, and David Eaton has been kicked out as chairman, with Carl Moultrie taking his place. The most sinister construction of the change was summarized by Joe Elam in the Afro: "Some see the change in the composition of the commission as an attempt on the part of Mayor Walter E. Washington to weaken it by removing the dynamic leadership of the Rev. David Eaton, who has consistently put the mayor and the city government on the defensive whenever there was a confrontation between the citizens and the police department." There is little doubt that with the dropping of members like Eaton and Ralph Temple, the commission's potential for making trouble for the commissioner has been reduced. The increasingly conservative commissioner has taken every opportunity to fill local bodies with bland, pliable persons who will not challenge his lack of leadership. But the furor over the change has tended to glorify the commission's past accomplishments. Outside of springing to life during times of crisis -- such as during the debate over the DC crime bill and the recent investigation into Mayday -- the HRC has not been as apparent as it might have been. Many of the 'good names' on the old commission rarely attended meetings. Some of the strongest, best documented criticism of the District government has come not from the commission, but from HRC director James Baldwin in his capacity as equals opportunity officer for the District. Baldwin kept both jobs in the shakeup.

HOBSON QUILTS AS HEAD OF STATEHOOD PARTY

JULIUS Hobson has resigned as chairman of the DC Statehood Party and seven co-chairmen have been named to share the responsibility of running the party. Hobson said that he had resigned because there was "young and dynamic leadership within the party that might not have a chance to show themselves" as long as he held control of the party. He added that he believed the party should be broad-based and that, besides, "I am not a political animal. I really don't want to be head of a political party." Hobson is remaining active in the party, concentrating on lobbying for statehood.

The seven co-chairmen are in the process of dividing functions among themselves. They are: Robert Artisst, who is head of publications for the Urban Institute and candidate for School Board in Ward Five; Mike Lewis, who handled public relations during the recent delegate campaign; Hilda Mason, who is involved in education in Adams-Morgan; Carleen Pertschuk, who is also Ward Three chairman; Van Richardson, a lawyer who helped to spearhead the party's extensive efforts on behalf of those arrested during Mayday; Loren Weinberg, a Federal City College professor and former mayor's aide; and Warren Washington, who was a key aide to Hobson during the campaign. Lou Aronica, campaign manager for Hobson, remains as executive director of the group.

COL. HASSAN VS. HEW

COL. Hassan's troubles with HEW over charges of anti-semitism brings to mind this interesting question: How many of the HEW officials who will be reviewing the Hassan matter belong to country clubs or other organizations that exclude Jews and/or blacks? . . . O. ROY CHALK is talking about a 50¢ fare. . . . GET hold of von Hoffman's July 12 Post expose of the relationship between the National Bank of Washington and the United Mine Workers, who control 74% of the stock and was leaving miners' retirement funds in no-interest accounts in the bank.

(Continued on page 4)

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The DC Gazette is published biweekly (24 issues a year.) Available by mail at \$6 a year. Single copies: 25¢ each. Ten or more copies: 15¢ each. Twenty-five or more copies: 10¢ each.

Underground Press Syndicate, Liberation News Service, College Press Service.

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Getting Hirschkop

ERBIN CROWELL

A YEAR and a half ago on the last day of the trial of the D. C. Nine, defense attorney Philip Hirschkop was charged by Judge John H. Pratt with contempt of court. During the trial of the Nine, charged with the raid on Dow Chemical's Washington office, Judge Pratt had given the attorney not a single indication that he was acting in a contemptuous manner. Even when he cited Hirschkop, Pratt refused to be specific about the basis for the charge, informing Hirschkop that he wouldn't be told until his hearing. The next day, Hirschkop's lawyer, David Rein, asked for two days' continuance to obtain a trial transcript and examine the specifications. Pratt refused, found Hirschkop guilty and sentenced him to 30 days in prison. (The contempt sentence has been appealed and argued. All that remains now is for the Court of Appeals to rule.)

After sentencing Hirschkop, Judge Pratt vigorously pressed charges against him before the Grievance Committee of the U.S. District Court. The Committee moved with remarkable speed to hold a hearing, and Pratt was successful in getting a committee recommendation that Hirschkop be disbarred. The case went before a special three judge panel in District court last month. Sitting on the case are Judges Howard F. Corcoran, Aubrey E. Robinson Jr., and Joseph C. Waddy. Preston King and Joseph McCarthy are prosecuting on behalf of the Grievance Committee.

The proceedings disclosed the fact that Judge Pratt had presented a memorandum to the committee after the hearing was concluded and without the knowledge of Hirschkop or Rein, his attorney. In fact, the document, which Pratt headed "Comments on Mr. Rein's Memorandum," was not disclosed until almost one year later. The committee also held an additional hearing without the knowledge of Hirschkop or Rein, to view a WTOP television news tape made after the contempt proceedings.

A motion to dismiss based on these facts was denied by the court. Committee attorneys King and McCarthy rested their case, on the record, calling no witnesses. The court allowed two weeks for findings of fact, a meaningless delay since the facts had been before them for months. The proceedings were continuing at press time.

This dreary judicial harassment continues in spite of the fact that the D. C. Bar Association's Legal Ethics and Grievance Committee concluded that Hirschkop had not violated the Canons of Professional ethics. The Bar Association has filed an amicus curiae brief supporting Hirschkop. A year ago the American Civil Liberties Union warned

that the disbarment proceedings served notice on all attorneys who handle the defense of political dissidents "that their effectiveness in behalf of their clients is enough to bring them under arrest." George Washington University Law professor Monroe Freedman sees the action against Hirschkop as a part of a frightening pattern of official repression of anti-establishment lawyers. And hundreds of attorneys from across the nation have signed a statement saying in part that "the disbarment proceedings constitute a dangerous threat to one of the most important safeguards for all citizens--a free and independent Bar."

And throughout all this Judge Pratt persists in what appears to be most injudicial actions. In addition to submitting materials and charges to the Committee after the official hearing and without Hirschkop's knowledge, Pratt had also broken legal tradition and clouded what the courts call "the appearance of justice," by ruling on Hirschkop's contempt citation himself, rather than allowing a judge not emotionally involved to rule. And after the hearings in late June, Pratt's secretary sweetly assured this reporter that the Judge so far as she knew had no personal or political grudge against Hirschkop, that he had not discussed the case with anyone including herself and that he would therefore probably not speak to a reporter on the matter. Our conversation was cut short by Preston C. King and Joseph McCarthy, prosecutors on behalf of the Grievance Committee, who had just rested their case against Hirschkop. It was evident that they were expected, and they were promptly ushered in to report to Pratt.



THE experts say that if you put your hand in the Potomac River you are risking contamination. Pollution levels in the river are 40,000 times acceptable limits. Reluctantly, after prodding from the federal government, the District is slowly proceeding to warn people about the danger. The City Council is preparing to pass a regulation that would ban water contact sports from the Potomac, Anacostia and Rock Creek. Water contact sports include water skiing and swimming -- which only a few of the foolhardy are still attempting; they do not include fishing or boating, which plenty of people still do. The Council may include a warning against eating local fish, but otherwise seems content to ban what most people have stopped doing without its help. Boaters and fishermen will have to learn for themselves that putting a Potomac-dunked hand into later contact with their mouth may have serious consequences.

STAMP OUT HIGH RISES ! ! !

Counsel has been retained to oppose the decision of the D. C. Zoning Commission which would permit the construction of a 130 foot tall, 12-story, high rise office and commercial building of 600,000 square feet at 14th and Pennsylvania Avenue, Southeast. In addition to several individuals who will be appellants, the following organizations have agreed to file suit:

The Capitol Hill Restoration Society; The Capitol Hill Action Group, and The South East Civic Association.

You may have noticed that an official of the General Services Administration has been suspended from his position because of an alleged conflict between his GSA position, in which he negotiates leases with private industry, and his ownership of some property at the Pennsylvania Avenue site, since the developers of the high rise are negotiating for a 20-year lease with GSA. Both the GSA and the General Accounting Office are conducting an investigation into the matter. What effect this will have on the developers' plans is uncertain.

To date we have almost \$3,000.00 in contributions and pledges. However, we need approximately another \$5,000 - \$6,000.

PLEASE HELP. All contributions, in any amount, are welcomed. Contributions should be sent to the Capitol Hill Defense Fund, 1006 D Street, S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003. If you prefer, you may make a pledge instead by filling out the form below.

STAMP OUT HIGH RISES NOW BEFORE CAPITOL HILL IS DESTROYED!!!

PLEDGE -- CAPITOL HILL DEFENSE FUND

I pledge \$_____ for the CAPITOL HILL DEFENSE FUND (CHDF), in consideration of the undertaking of CHDF to obtain contributions from other persons and in consideration of the pledges of other persons, for the purpose of opposing by legal means change in zoning which would allow the construction of a high rise building in the vicinity of 14th and Pennsylvania Ave., S.E. I will pay my entire pledge:

- (1) In one lump sum on _____;
- (2) In equal installments at intervals of _____;

OR (3) In accordance with the following schedule: _____

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CONFERENCES

EIGHTY-FIVE Jewish students from Europe and ten students from Israel will join 150 Jewish students from communities throughout the United States and Canada on the Labor Day weekend for the first international student conference on Jewish culture and lifestyles. The conference, "Jewing It '32: Encounters in the Month of Elul," will be held at the JYC Camp in Zieglerville, Penna. It is being planned by the World Union of Jewish Students in cooperation with the North American Jewish Students' Network and the Philadelphia Union of Jewish Students.

The cost per person will not exceed \$40 for the conference which will run from Sept. 2 to Sept. 7. To apply write your name, address and phone number, along with a few sentences listing your affiliations, interests and what you will be doing in terms of Jewish activity next year. Send to North American Jewish Students' Network, 154 W. 27th St., NYC NY 10001.

CLERGY AND Laymen Concerned will be holding a national organizing conference August 17-22 to attempt to mobilize the religious community for more effective action against the war in Indochina. The conference, to be held in Ann Arbor, will cost \$55 per person including two meals and overnight accommodations. For more information contact Clergy and Laymen Concerned, 475 Riverside Drive, NYC NY 10027. (212-749-8518)

HEARINGS

THE city's so-called "workable program for community improvement" took a deserved beating at recent Council hearings. The 132 page document, required by HUD for continued funding of urban renewal and other programs, was attacked for numerous reasons, one of the most important being the dismal vacuum in housing.

Said Sterling Tucker, vice chairman of the Council, "The Council will not OK this document. It's very clear a good deal more work needs to be done. . . we're going to have to start all over again with the workable program. We don't seem to have one."

John Gibson, associate director of the Urban League, said his group was prepared to back legal action against the plan as it now stands.

The city, for its part, is plowing ahead with the plan. It has scheduled a series of workshops as part of what is called the "community review and input process." The workshops will be held as follows:

- August 5 & 12: Sharp Health School, 4300 13th NW
 - August 3 & 10: Taft Jr. High, 18th & Perry NE.
 - August 5 & 12: Kelly Miller Jr. High, 49th & Brooks NE.
 - August 4 & 11: Ballou Sr. High, 4th & Trenton SE.
 - August 5 & 12: Hine Jr. High, 7th & C SE.
 - August 4 & 11: Bundy Elementary School, 429 O NW.
 - August 3 & 10: Lincoln Jr. High, 16th & Irving NW.
 - August 4 & 11: Alice Deal Jr. High, Ft. Drive & Nebr. NW
 - Aug. 3 & 10: Anthony Bowen Elementary School, Delaware & M SW.
- All sessions start at 7:30 p.m.

what's happening

PEACE

MEETING in Father Groppi's Milwaukee parish June 25-27, the People's Coalition for Peace and Justice mapped out a program to continue the spring offensive against the war -- and reaffirmed its commitment to fight poverty, racism and repression as well.

The conference, attended by about 800 delegates and 300 observers, both united for major actions with the National Peace Action Coalition (which prefers to concentrate on the war issue solely) and mapped a program.

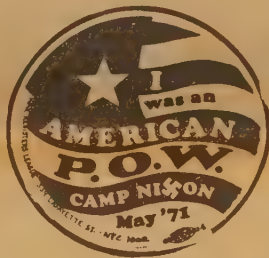
A calendar of three demonstrations suggested by labor leaders, PC and NPAC representatives was accepted by the plenary. The three actions to be jointly sponsored by the two coalitions are:

- August 6-9: Local actions in commemoration of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

- October 13: Nationwide national moratorium on business as usual, including strikes

- November 6: Massive peaceful demonstrations in major cities.

Demonstrations and direct action to defeat the Nixon "Family Assistance Plan" are also projected for Washington when Congress convenes in the fall.



IF you were one of the Mayday 13,500, the War Resisters has a veteran's badge for you. The button is being sold to raise funds for the Peoples Coalition for Peace and Justice to pay off Mayday debts. The button costs \$1 and is available from the War Resisters League, 339 Lafayette St., NYC NY 10012.

LITERATURE

JULIUS Hobson's new book, "The Damned Information," is out. It's about the problems of getting information from the government and how to get around them. The booklet is available for \$3.95 from the Washington Institute for Quality Education, 300 M SW, DC 20024.

THE ARTS

THE DC schools youth orchestra summer school at Coolidge High School is looking for advanced woodwind, brass and percussion players for its senior wind ensemble which meets Monday and Wednesday evenings from 6:30 to 9:30.

Vacancies also exist in the junior band, elementary band and elementary orchestra which meet daily from Monday through Friday from 9 to 1. Particularly needed at the junior level: woodwinds, French horns and trombones. Particularly needed at the

elementary level: strings, bassoons, French horns and trombones. The program is free and the instruments are provided to the extent possible. There is a shortage of half-size cellos, oboes and bassoons. Donations are welcome. For more information call 723-1616.

THE Art Garden, a cooperative outdoor art gallery at 1249A Wisconsin Ave. NW, is holding weekend exhibitions and sales of works of art students from the metropolitan area. The hours are 11-6 on Saturday and 1-6 on Sunday. Those interested in exhibiting should call Sharon Buchanan at 424-2385.

THE Washington Urban League is presenting a photo contest for area youth 9 to 19. The contest will run through August 16. "Urban Life" is the theme and prizes include trips to Philadelphia and Miami. Info: 628-7013.

RECREATION

THERE will be a hike through the Zoo up Rock Creek to Pierce Mill on Aug. 8 beginning at 9:30 a.m. at the pedestrian entrance of the Zoo, Conn. Ave. NW. Trip will end at Military Road NW, and will stop at the Art Barn (see Andrea Cohen's review in this issue). Cost: 50¢ for members of American Youth Hostels; 75¢ for non-members. . . plus bus fare. Bring lunch, water and sturdy shoes.

EYE ON DC cont'd

LEAD POISONING IN PUBLIC HOUSING

THE Citywide Tenants Union reports that investigators from SW House have discovered traces of lead paint in all ten units of public housing that they examined. Lead poisoning has also shown up in tests of children from SW public housing. Sounds like one more case of the city laying down a rule and then not following it itself. . . WE found Mrs. Mitchell's comments about the "indiscretion" of the press in handling of the Pentagon papers distinctly unquaint, especially considering whose wife she is. Mrs. Mitchell said the paper's indiscretion had reached "such an extent that it may result in complete suppression of the press -- in which event it will have caused its own death."

POLL INDICATES HOME RULE WILL FAIL

ALTHOUGH the Post put the best possible construction on the poll it took of House members concerning their attitudes towards self-government for the District, the numbers tell the story: home rule does not stand much chance this year. . . LAST August George Basiliko pleaded guilty to failing to act on some 8000 housing code violations on 12 piece of slum property. He has yet to be sentenced because of what court officials call an unusually complex presentencing investigation of the slumlord's finances. It's been a profitable year for Basiliko. Testimony from a Senate appropriations subcommittee reveals the District spends more than \$200,000 a year renting property from Basiliko.

GADGETS AND GUNS

AT a cost that could support a major increase in the city's drug addiction program, DC has acquired a fleet of three police helicopters. Blithely ignoring the police-state implications of the latest addition to his gadgets-and-guns approach to crime, Walter Washington took a ten minute ride in one of the new choppers and described the flight as "fantastic." . . . CHARGES has been dropped against three Tyler School parents who blocked the school principal's entrance to the building one morning recently to protest her maladministration. The downtown school officials have been pretty much indifferent to the complaints of the parents, who have considerable backing in the community. Also: Friendship House has been pressured by the District Building to stay out of the dispute and OEO sent a spook to one Tyler demonstration posing as a television newsmen, presumably to film any community organizers who might be taking part.

THERE will be a two-day canoe trip down the Potomac River from Paw Paw W. Va. to Cohill Station, Md., on August 13-15. For information call Renee Jaussaud at 362-0653.

AMERICAN Youth Hostels has scheduled a car tour of farms, museums and other attractions in the Pennsylvania Dutch country. Overnight at a youth hostel. For information on this August 14-15 car tour, call 462-5780.

THE Potomac Area Council of American Youth Hostels has a large number of activities, all announced in their bimonthly bulletin, "Come Hosteling." Family memberships are \$12. For more information call 462-5780.

EVENING bike rides leave the Towpath Cycle Shop, 2816 Penna. Ave. NW at 6:45 p.m. on August 4, 11, 18, and 25. Cost: 25¢. Bikes can be rented at the shop.

IF you wish to ride your bike with no cars around, Rock Creek Park -- on Sundays from 8 to 5 -- is the place to do it. Beach Drive is turned over to bikers each Sunday from Morrow Drive to Pierce Mill.

THE coffeehouse at Fabbrangen, 2158 Florida Ave. NW, is open every Saturday night from 8:30 to 12. Coffees, teas and pastries available. Donations accepted. Folk music and good rap. Musicians needed. Info: 667-7829.

Underground day care in DC

JUDY POPE

DAY care centers in D.C. range from a lovely rambling old house equipped with every kind of developmental toy which costs parents \$850 for nine months, to somebody's basement where six kids play their own games watched by two mother participating in practically cost-free cooperative day care.

The variety in day care facilities is recent. In fact, concern for providing day care for all mothers who need it began only about five years ago. Most of what has been available has been so called "custodial" care, usually all day baby-sitting done by women in their own homes for a profit. According to Ed Cohen of the Nova Corporation, who has helped a number of new day care centers get started, this is still the only kind of day care available to most black families. Private day care often takes a big chunk out of the working mother's salary. And although some of the home day care operators are skilled, dedicated people, others are interested only in making a profit and abuses such as toddlers tied to their chairs all day and 25 three-year-olds to one teacher have been discovered.

Good professional day care is expensive; HEW guidelines call for spending \$2,348 per year per child, and almost no one spends that much. Sixty to eighty percent of this cost, it is estimated, goes to pay personnel. Professionals in the field say that it is necessary to spend this much for care that provides "early childhood learning" and promotes desirable "early child development."

Some parents disagree. They feel they can provide good, inexpensive day care by setting up cooperative neighborhood day care arrangements run and staffed by the parents of the kids. A number of these have been set up, often located in the homes of members, although one group rented a Capitol Hill townhouse for its center. Parents cooperate to provide toys, games, and food for the children. They set up outings to parks and swimming pools and try to arrange field trips for the kids. One group is hoping to get a potter to come work with its kids once a week.

The coop day care centers tend to be unstructured, but most of them are trying to work out educational programs. The trouble is that the parents are busy with jobs and other activities and find that the day-to-day problems of setting up the centers, providing housing, food, transportation and so forth for the children have been very time-consuming.

Most of the coops require that fathers put in time at the day care center, helping on weekends if they can't do it during the week. Others, so-called "women's lib" coops, insist that the husbands give equal time to the care of the children. At least one such coop, in an effort to get away from the sex-typing that pervades so many children's toys and books, has been revising the children's books with magic markers and writing their own versions.

Obviously such day care is much cheaper than traditional day care. For example, one coop, Kids-R, located in Adams-Morgan, charges \$5 per month per couple. Working mothers with stable incomes are asked to pay as much as they feel they can.

It is difficult to learn more about these centers, or even to find out how many of them exist in D.C., because so many of them have gone "underground." A number of them have made group decisions not to talk with any media people. Some of them may simply be anti-media, but all of them share another, and very good reason, for keeping quiet. They are unlicensed by the D.C. Department of Public Health and could be closed down. Since they are located in townhouses or in people's basements they usually cannot meet the Health Department requirements of a minimum of 35 sq. feet of indoor space per

child "exclusive of bathrooms, closets, halls, kitchen, and storage place" and a minimum of 60 sq. feet per child of outdoor space for play. Public parks are not permitted to take the place of yard space even when, as in the case of Kids-R, the park is just across the street. In most cases the coops, figuring it was not worth the hassle, have not even tried to fulfill the Health Department regulations.

Luckily for the coops, the Health Department requirements for day care centers are very poorly enforced, if at all. One of the coops was forced to move because some neighbors objected to having so many kids next door and complained to the authorities. But generally the Health Department, which has only one licensing inspector to check on over 200 known day care establishments, has been less than enthusiastic about pushing its own requirements. This was especially true when there was no legal way for the Department to enforce its regulations or punish offenders. The Department was allowed to send two letters admonishing offending centers, but not allowed to revoke permits. (The Health Department has since been given the power to revoke permits and 3 test cases were brought before the Corporation Council's office in 1970.)

According to professionals in the field, however, the serious problems with the D.C. licensing procedure are not only due to lack of enforcement. The Health Department regulations are concerned mostly with what Mrs. Lois Burt of National Capital Area Child Day Care Association calls "bricks and mortar," that is, they cover health and safety regulations, space requirements, bathroom facilities and so forth. But they do not include any educational qualifications for teaching and supervisory staff or any regulations about educational programs for the children. For example, the only requirements for the director of a day care center are that he "is a person of good character, and is fitted by training and/or experience in the care of children, is interested in children, and is suited to this type of work."

Improving the code has been a chief concern of professionals interested in upgrading day care in D.C. In 1969, following a review of licensing procedures, a committee called the 4C's Standards Committee, composed of representatives of both public agencies and private day care operations and chaired by Mrs. Burt, was requested by the City Council to draft a comprehensive day care code for the District. This code, which has been completed and is now awaiting Council action, goes far beyond the old "bricks and mortar" regulations, which it incorporates. In careful detail it goes through the licensing revocation and denial procedures, then on to child-staff ratios, equipment and supplies, educational programs, medical requirements, records and so forth. The code has very specific and detailed requirements for educational qualifications of day care personnel, including both professional training and experience. For example, even an assistant teacher, who is the third level down from the director, must have a high school diploma and certificate in child development from an accredited vocational high school or a high school diploma or equivalency and two years of training in a preschool or day care center run on child development principles. That, of course, lets out most parents.

Here is probably the area of most serious disagreement between professionals and the parents interested in setting up coops--the need for professional trained staffs. Mrs. Burt, whose Association runs professional and high quality day care centers all over the city, said firmly that all the old permit regulations which makes cooperative day care centers illegal

would remain in force. On the other hand a mother working in the Kids-R Coop, when asked if any of the parents participating were trained in early childhood learning, looked surprised that the question should come up. "No," she said, "But we're all parents."

When the new code is enacted (and Mrs. Burt thinks there should be no trouble in getting it accepted), it could mean more trouble for the cooperative day care centers. Both the public and private organizational representatives on the 4C's committee agree that there is a need to strengthen the enforcement powers of the Maternal and Child Health Bureau of the Health Department. The Committee's recommendations state, "A subcommittee from 4C's should be established to work out with the Corporation Counsel, City Council, L. & I. and Health Department officials an effective means of enforcement. It is imperative to immediately expand the staff of the Maternal and Child Health Bureau of DPH. (Their underlining.) Day care needs and facilities have mushroomed in recent years and present staff is spread dangerously thin." An expanded staff could mean more inspections, more enforcements, and more pressures on neighborhood coops.

There seems to be general agreement that some sort of code is needed to standardize the regulations governing day care centers and to try to set up better mechanisms for enforcing the regulations. Mrs. Durant, one of the private day care operators on the 4C's Committee, calls the code a "reasonable compromise" between the needs of the private operators and of the public agencies, and Mrs. Burt stresses the almost amazing cooperation between these two groups that produced the code. Apparently only the coops were unrepresented.

If the possibly chaotic but certainly imaginative and innovative neighborhood cooperative day care centers are discouraged, how will it be possible to provide satisfactory day care at prices people can afford? What about the parents who want to have more control over the content of the early education of their children, even if only to be able to say that no stranger is messing up their kids? Even if everyone wanted professional day care, where would the \$2,000 per year for every child come from? At the moment the alternatives are not promising.

f-stop

ON the pages that follow are displayed the winners of the first annual citywide photographic contest sponsored by the Black Women's League, Inc. This portfolio was chosen from over 300 entries submitted by 100 amateur photographers, ages 10 to 18, all residents of DC. The judges were Bernie Boston of the Evening Star, Ellsworth Davis of the Post, Maurice Sorrell of Johnson Publications and myself, representing the Gazette.

A selection of the photos is on display at the National Collection of the Fine Arts, 8th & G NW, in the Education Dept. Gallery.

The Black Women's League was founded a year ago to initiate and augment community efforts --primarily concerning endeavors aimed at area youth. The league plans to make the photo contest an annual affair, adding a color category next year.

The league is also planning a speakers' bureau and expects to be able to offer, beginning in the fall, speakers on such subjects as new careers, oceanography, systems analysis, ecology, real estate, and nature study.

Another activity has been a study of lead poisoning in children. The study is being undertaken in collaboration with area doctors and health specialists.

The league is totally supported by dues and contributions. For more information, write Black Women's League, Box 8905, SE Station, DC 20003

ROLAND FREEMAN



William Bratton, Age 16
2nd Prize Portraiture



Angela Jones, Age 14
2nd Prize 10-14 Age Group

**WINNERS OF
BLACK WOMEN'S
LEAGUE PHOTO
CONTEST FOR YOUTH**
SEE STORY PAGE 5



S. George Chappelle, Age 17
3rd Prize Portrait



Maria Baran, Age 17
3rd Prize Pictorial



Herbert House
Most Promising Young Photographer
1st Prize Portraiture
2nd Prize Pictorial



Luther Early, Age 10
1st Prize 10-14 Age Group
3rd Prize 10-14 Age Group

Only the names need to be changed to protect the innocent

HERE are excerpts from a statement by William Davis, prime minister of Ontario, made in the provincial legislature on June 3. Change Davis's name to John Volpe, the name of the freeway project to the Three Sisters Bridge and North Central Freeway and the name of the city to Washington DC and you'll get a pretty good scenario for what could--and must--happen here:

Mr. Speaker:

I should like to inform the House of the Government's decision in the matter of the William R. Allen (Spadina) Expressway.

As all of us know, this has been an issue of anxious interest to the people of Metropolitan Toronto and, since Toronto is their capital city, to the people of Ontario. The subject has been exhaustively debated, the project itself has been examined and re-examined, substantial sums of money have been already invested in planning, preparation and in construction. Literally years of time have been expended by various public bodies, professional groups, citizen organizations and private individuals in vigorous discussion and debate on the merits, or otherwise, of this project.

Together with my colleagues, and in consultation with our experts, I have studied the project again so as to reach a final determination in the matter. As a new government, and without prejudice to the past, it is our responsibility to do so. We are fully aware that our decision will represent not a judgement upon the past, but a decision upon which policies for the future will be built.

Mr. Speaker, I do not propose on this occasion to re-argue the case for or against the Spadina Expressway. The arguments are so familiar to so many that a reiteration of them would be an imposition. I will say, however, that the decision has been difficult, one which will be difficult for many to accept, and as disappointing to some as it will be pleasing to others. The issue of the Spadina Expressway is not only a substantive one, but it has become a symbolic one among the population at large, whose legitimate concerns for the planning and development of the capital city, of their province, their communities, and their transportation facilities are all keenly felt, and whose interest in conserving their urban amenities and environment has become one of the highest priority.

Mr. Speaker, the Government of Ontario does not propose to proceed in support of the plan for the Spadina Expressway.

We do propose to co-operate with the appropriate municipal authorities in the development of alternative transportation facilities in which we shall offer appreciably greater provincial



financial assistance for rapid transit services, including land acquisition and parking, in connection with these services.

It is our conclusion that if we are to serve adequately and sensibly the transportation needs of the Toronto area, both in the suburbs and downtown, we must place our reliance on means and methods other than those which will encourage and proliferate the use of the passenger car as the basic means of transportation.

In the final analysis, Mr. Speaker, in determining how best to serve the future needs of Metropolitan Toronto, we must make a decision as to whether we are trying to build a transportation system to serve the automobile, or one which will best serve people. If we are building a transportation system to serve the automobile, the Spadina Expressway would be a good place to start. But if we are building a transportation system to serve people, the Spadina Expressway is a good place to stop. It is our determination to opt for the latter.

There have been profound and significant changes in regard to the evaluation of this project since its original conception. Not the least of these has been the cost of it. Seven years after the Ontario Municipal Board's approval was given, the estimated cost had more than doubled. But more important, in my judgement, has been the growing evidence and accumulative experience gathered elsewhere on this continent which demonstrates the ultimate futility of giving priority to the passenger car as a means of transportation into and out of the cities. In some instances, the decision may have been late in coming, but for Ontario, so far as Toronto is concerned, we believe the time to act is now.

Further, Mr. Speaker, this Government cannot help but heed the rising public anxiety

and concern in questions relating to pollution and environmental control. I trust that our decision will give further assurance of our determination to respond to those concerns.

I have no doubt that while the estimated cost of this Expressway has doubled over the past seven years, the numbers of the general public opposed to the undertaking have multiplied many times over. Whether such would constitute a majority or not I cannot say, but it is at least a substantial and significant minority, including, I might add, vast numbers of those who will inherit the cities and the environment we are now creating. I am confident that if the people of the Toronto of Tomorrow were consulted, they would give overwhelming approval to the decision their Government has taken today.

Toronto has downtown residential areas, historic landmarks, parklands and recreational facilities which are almost unique to urban life today and which will be beyond value or price to the urban life of tomorrow.

It would seem to me imperative that those of us who have responsibility and, I might add, final authority, must do all we can to maintain the quality of our urban life, preserve our ravines and parks, conserve our residential communities, private homes and historic landmarks, and enhance and repair our waterfront.

Anyone who has this week visited the newly created Yonge Street Mall will be visibly struck by the realization of how much the people of this city enjoy and value its attractions when given the opportunity to do so freely. One might borrow some of the popular rhetoric and say, looking at the thousands of cheerful Torontonians and their neighbours making use of the Mall, that the streets belong to the people.

In any event, Mr. Speaker, the city does not belong to the automobile. We have taken this decision in the clear understanding that those who live in the suburbs for whom Toronto is their place of work, or the scene for their pleasure, that alternative, efficient and economic means can and will be provided for their transportation requirements.

As for those who will continue to live in the city, we recognize their need for a transportation system that provides maximum facility and convenience but which will neither depreciate nor destroy their community life.

We shall be prepared very shortly to discuss with the appropriate municipal authorities new proposals for financial and other assistance in meeting their needs. We shall do so with the greatest goodwill, and in the understanding that both they and we seek the same achievement, which is to maintain a city and a life for its people that are an inspiration and example for all and a source of pride and satisfaction to the people of Ontario.

JOEL E. SIEGEL

Best, banal, bomb

ERIC Rohmer's *La Collectionneuse* is, quite simply, the best movie I've seen all year. Another of Rohmer's "moral tales", written after *My Night At Maude's* but shot before it, *La Collectionneuse* is a small masterpiece of mood and light and detail. There isn't much story: Rohmer concentrates upon the shifting relationships of three young people spending a summer in a villa outside St. Tropez. The title figure, a collector of one-night lovers, is Haydée Politoff, a slim, instinctual, sometimes pretty girl whose character lies somewhere between the young, sex-kitten B.B. of *And God Created Woman* and the intense, sullen, more fascinating Bardot of *Contempt*. Her house-mates are Daniel Pommereulle, a trigger-tempered, ascetic artist whose most characteristic production is a yellow paintcan coated with razor blades, and Patrick Bauchau, an aesthete, a dandy, a dilettante philosopher and mild narcissist in search of a period of non-being. These three surround themselves with a kind of protective negative space, an isolation of spirit through which each tries to reach out at times to touch the others. At any given moment, each of the trio can be a combination of things--charming, cruel, tender, priggish, desirable, heartless. Their fluctuations of feeling and sensibility caught in the sunlight of St. Tropez make the film irresistible.

Rohmer is too often praised for what I take to be silly reasons. Critics laud the brilliance and erudition of his dialogue--which is often as affected as it is intelligent--and for the moral thrust of his *contes moraux*. Admittedly, Rohmer concerns himself with the importance of choices and the consequences of actions--matters which don't much interest other contemporary filmmakers--but I don't think that his work is of any estimable moral significance. I love Rohmer's films because they are so gracefully made, so beautifully shot and acted, and because they are probably the sexiest movies I've ever seen. There's barely a kiss exchanged in *La Collectionneuse* and not a hint of nudity and yet the erotic heat given off by Rohmer's collection of untanned young bodies moving toward and away from sex through the flower-scented, bird-song summer couldn't be matched by a pride of Alex deRenzy group orgasms. (I've been told that when the titular joint is finally touched in *Claire's Knee*--Rohmer's latest film which I have not yet seen--the audience gasps.) I don't mean to slight the cerebral content of Rohmer's work: *La Collectionneuse* has much to say about the interaction of instinct and reason, of action and reflection, and the careful patterning and development of these themes becomes clear when you think back over the film. The first time through, though, you'll probably be blinded by the beauty of it all and I rather think that's Rohmer's intention. Could it possibly be a coincidence that this film about the morality of seduction is among the most seductive movies ever made?

There's a lovely movie lurking somewhere in the shambles of *McCabe And Mrs. Miller* but Director Robert Altman hasn't bothered to find it. The film has a great deal going for it--a disarmingly casual narrative style, striking sets, murky but oddly effective camerawork and fine performances by Warren Beatty and Julie Christie--but Altman seems unwilling or unable to give form to the film's various elements. And Altman's failures of intelligence and taste, which disfigured *Brewster McCloud* and parts of *M*A*S*H*, turn up again--those featherweight pot-shots at serious political and social targets, a disturbing hatred of, and exploitation of, women and a generally off-putting scatological smirkiness.

Beatty is McCabe, a none-too-bright, fop-pish, frontier entrepreneur who falls in love with Mrs. Miller, a furry-haired, pointy-faced madame with a cash-register heart. (Julie Christie suggests marvelous depths in this role but she is allowed too little screen time.) McCabe is hunted down by the goon-squad of a conglomerate to which he has refused to surrender his holdings and Mrs. Miller consoles herself in an opium dream. In *precis*, the film sounds like an unusually touching tale of human

vessels passing in a lonely night but on screen it's all rather muggy going. Having built wonderfully elaborate sets in Vancouver and figured out an interestingly off-handed camera style, Altman seems contented to sit back idly while his film falls to pieces. Why isn't the odd relationship between McCabe and Mrs. Miller developed? We are not, even indirectly, shown anything of their feelings until almost the end of the movie. True, there isn't much to show since they have little in common apart from sex, for which Mrs. Miller always charges her customary fee, but why no use the screen's new freedom to show what there is in their cash-and-carry sex that leads them to the brink of love? (Beatty and Miss Christie have been lovers for years so there wouldn't even be any embarrassment for the actors.) Altman shows us nothing and then hits us over the head with an aching bad monologue in which McCabe moans out his unrequited love. Following this, we have forty-five minutes of Beatty dashing through an artsy showstorm, menaced by hired guns. (Did Altman evolve a distinctive filmmaking style just to use it on this old chestnut?) A long and wonderful shot of Miss Christie in the opium den--an inheritance from *Queen Christina* and *Alice's Restaurant*--ends the film beautifully but too late to save it.

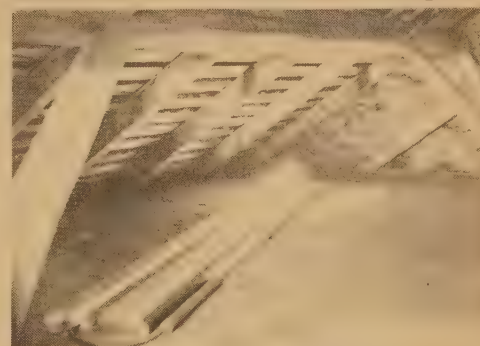
The longer one watches the film, the more one questions Altman's artistic choices. With all of those fancy, detailed sets, why are we not shown anything precise about Mrs. Miller's brothel or McCabe's various enterprises? Why not have Leonard Cohen write an original score to hold this flimsy picture together instead of using random cuts from his first album released over three years ago? Why must Altman impose his Seventies, Hollywood-styled "radicalism" upon his period story? (He "fearlessly" takes on big business, organized religion--predictably it is the town priest who turns McCabe over to the gunmen--and even has a proto-hippie wantonly slaughtered with scarcely a murmur of protest from the townspeople.)

Rumor has it that Altman went way over budget on this film and that he's going to be washed up in Hollywood if McCabe doesn't make back its cost. Pauline Kael's rave review in the *New Yorker*, a curious, vague piece of writing which manages to praise the film for its weaknesses, will probably save him this time around. However, guessing what motivated such a giddy lovesong from our most sensible critic will probably interest serious moviegoers far more than Altman's listless, unformed, frontier idyll.

ART

ANDREA O. COHEN

DC art without stripes



"Fox" by William Christenberry

FOR years there's been an unhealthy hogging of Washington's limited exhibition space by the color painters. True, they put the nation's capitol on art journalism's map of America. But, at the same time they helped nurture the myth that art in Washington consisted solely of paintings of hard-edge, pure-colored stripes, bars, flags--and targets and bars--forever. Although only about 4% of the area artists belong to this vocal and visible minority, few that don't have received adequate recognition.

Because the cry has been for more exhibit space for more people, the opening of the Art Barn in May stirred hopes in a few still unbeaten-down breasts. The Art Barn's first exhibit was good, but in spite of the fact that it included a few previously neglected fine artists, in total it represented another good show by the good old color painters and their rich relatives.

The present exhibit is different. It was organized by Marchal Landgren and coordinated by Clare Ferriter according to the McDowell Plan, under which any self-appointed group of eight or more artists can exhibit without jury approval. The plan worked beautifully in New

York, first from 1911 through 1919, and again in 1930 at the Municipal Art Gallery, under the directorship of Marchal Landgren. Washington artists have been clamoring for its resurrection and--voila! Right here we have Lazarus, free of winding sheets, alive and well at the Art Barn--hopefully to stay.

Although it was announced as a "joint exhibition," the physical joint in which the works

are installed is the only obvious link between the two groups of exhibiting artists. The first floor is occupied by predominantly representational graphic works, done by young artists. On the second floor are more experimental pieces, the products of an older group of artists.

On second thought, the fact that the older (rather than the young) generation's work is more way out and utilizes modern technological devices and gadgetry to intensify the effects of light, movement and visual illusion and create sounds and sights that blink, bleep and beep isn't ironic after all. During the 60s, the new technologies held out seemingly unlimited and fascinating possibilities for art and everyone was into them. Now such art has not only become passe, but the fascination with electronics and similar devices seems to have turned into a phobia, a lurking terror that technology will overtake and dehumanize us like an uncontrollable contagion.

Downstairs such titles as "Love, Marriage, and Business," "Lord of the Flies," "Cults and Fads may impair one's Health" and "the Citizen" are indicative of the graphic artists' approach, which consists of confronting and depicting reality head-on, instead of setting art apart from the realities that occur around us, within us and--without us too.

For example, Clifford Chieffo's colored serigraphs, combining all forms of moving creatures and symbols talk about the hoopla and the hallowed, the discordant and the melodic strains and strands each of our days are made of.

In "Cultures and Fads May Impair One's Health," Harold McWinnie projects shadow-like people and objects, reminiscent of images on a photographic negative. In his "Metrecal Woman," on the other hand, he digs out lines and plumps down ponderous masses against heavy stroked textures, and produces an almost sculptural, relief-like image. He exploits the medium with great skill to convey the message.

Jay Orbeck's lithographs, done with sponges, rags and subtle, fine lines reflect fragmentation--of people and faces, taken apart and put back together again as if "all the king's horses and all...couldn't."

I see great competence and promise in Harold Isen's work. At 30, he is the second oldest member of this group. His most interesting pictures are deceptively simple-looking, consisting in a minimum of delicately controlled hair-like lines. Although Isen's works appear meticulously planned, they are not. He starts right in with pen and ink and lets his instruments guide him on unplanned trips to unforeseen stopping places. "The things I feel and see get mixed up together and just come out," he says. What comes out are figures bound, blindfolded, straightjacketed, muzzled and entrapped. By others? By their own paralyzing conflicts? The questions seemed inappropriate; I didn't ask.

These young artists share a straightforward, ungimmicky approach to reality which they seem to perceive as disconnected, precariously anchored and unhinged. Although their use of media is conventional, implicit in their visual statements is a demand for a radical reorientation, for a removal perhaps of winding sheets.

The artist-technicians, whose work is upstairs, have created things downright joyous and fun. Noche Crist, petite, effusive, gypsy-looking leader of the troupe, decked out in things that dangle and bangle, once made whimsical animated serigraphs. Later, she tried large, representational oil paintings and now it's plexiglass in dignified, beautifully designed, sober, geometric structures. But the animation, the organic feeling remains in her "Frozen Waterfall" and other works. Her pieces don't actually move, but have movement, and take the eye down and out, round and about. The lady knows what she's doing, and what she's doing is beautiful both in the classic sense of the word and the way we use it three times in every dangling clause to describe anything astonishing, noteworthy, good...

Fred Pitts, who has served as technical alchemist for Ed McGowin, Juan Downey and others, is responsible for the installation of this show and the fact that all those gadgets work. He is only now beginning to find time to develop his own idiom of artistic expression; his direction is toward realism. He is represented in this exhibit by a heliograph an art form based on a photographic process which projects and freezes simplified images of real

people onto canvas.

Maxine Cable's water sculptures are studies in the visual effects of water magnification. Glasses of different shapes and sizes are strategically placed in a vessel of water on a turntable, which is made to revolve mechanically before developing a natural orbit and momentum of its own. The effect is of reflections undulating within and around other magnified and mirrored reflections and actual objects. The border line between the real thing and its altered echo fades.

Roberta Shute's work exploits the possibilities of moving, colored shapes. In her "Light Column," transparent purples, pinks and blues move electronically around a plexiglass cylinder, crystal clean and brilliant shapes fade, come back into focus and blur again--mesmerizing one.

Maxine Cable and Dorothy Fall are both exhibiting a form of water painting using ani-

line dyes, which produce a brilliance of color almost impossible to attain with conventional water colors. The beauty of working with the dye, according to Dorothy Fall, is in its surprises; you never quite know what will happen. What has happened in these paintings is a bleeding and blending of brilliant, luminous colors, toward and sometimes into each other, often stopping to form barbed-wire lined edges separating color areas.

Summer is usually the season of art seekers' discontent. This show which runs through the end of August, is cheering. Ironic is the fact that after all the bellyaching by individual artists and art societies about the lack of opportunities to exhibit, that lack is being made up for by a hands-off program sponsored by--of all people--the Federal government. The Art Barn is one of the National Park Service's many facilities.

MEDIA

THOMAS SHALES

Just a bowl of cherries

SUPPOSE we accept, however reluctantly, that news on television is not journalism but show business and that's just the way it is. Can we then live happily ever after with Max and Gordon and Louie the weatherman?

No, we cannot.

Even if the rampant trends in TV news were not almost all bad--and they are--the performance of DC's TV newscasters would still be lamentable. They are into theories that they cannot handle. One can ask of calculated misrepresentation that it at least be professional. Here in Washington, the goodguy news, yuck-yuck approach is failing fast, and in the hands of incompetents, it becomes especially egregious.

In New York, at WABC TV, where "Eyewitness News" was born, you have to admire the slickness with which an illicit undertaking is carried out. Here, the news is talked to you by a swell bunch of folks--folks who, we are told in ads, like each other so much that we will have to like them too. Lamentably perhaps, this approach to the news has the requisite ingredients of Good Television. It is personal, intimate, our-house-to-your-house, and it carries with it, ironically perhaps, a folksy credibility. We might have doubted, once or twice anyway, the stiff declarative sentences of John Cameron Swayze, but nobody really wants to argue when Sam and Joe, or Hank and Slim, or John and Marsha, are chitchatting about the death toll of the latest Iranian earthquake. It's like being skeptical of your own Aunt Milly. Would she lie?

Besides, what they tell us--the way they tell it--doesn't sound so bad. After all, millions of people throughout the world didn't have a rock fall on them last night. The joyboy newsmen like to get the unpleasant stuff over with right away so they can get on to the beauty contests, movie-star marriages, and hippie cult murders. None of this sort of news is really so disruptive as, say, a My Lai Massacre or a Pentagon Paper.

Form in this sphere is everything, of course, and content is nothing. The news is decorated with electronic kitsch; they keep slapping super's on the screen that tell us such valuable information as "Eyewitness 9 Newsfilm"--just in case we thought maybe it was "The Brady Bunch" (which, come to think of it, it often might as well be). The old maxim that depth is impossible in TV news has been embraced so lovingly that the opposite extreme dominates completely. The news fails not only to "sink" in, but even to touch.

In Washington, attempts to emulate the Nice News manage to reveal all its faults and none of its virtues. Its faults largely stem from the fact that most TV newsmen are readers, not even reporters, and certainly not masters of the old repartee. The little things they say to each other are impossibly banal and unforgivably pointless. Their smug asides after certain news items--most of them obviously written into the script beforehand--make walloping thuds.

Drop in on Max and Gordon some time and you'll see. Channel 9, where Max and Gordon live, has always been the news organization most desperate to grab new gimmicks, and they never seem to get the bugs ironed out before they've grabbed another one. And so "The Big

News," whatever that meant, has gone its way, along with the Appalachian Spring theme music, and we now spend 30 minutes with Max and Gordon who have, as their prelude, the title ditty from a Broadway flop called "It's a Bird, It's a Plane, It's Superman." It's a Max, it's a Gordon, it's Supernews!

Max: We'll see you tomorrow night.

Gordon: You won't see me, because I'll be on vacation.

Max: Ha ha ha ha ha ha. (By this time, the other reporters and the rest of the crew are in convulsions of helpless laughter.)

Max is worse than Gordon somehow. He looks good, but that singsong italicized reading style is like a trip to the moon on gossamer wings. He insists on putting a stress somewhere in every sentence--he raises his eyebrows with his voice--but there is rarely a logical reason for doing so. Just to sound nice and make the news fun to hear.

Next to the news staff at WMAL, however, Channel 9's dullards look like the Algonquin Round Table. Here the reporters are sleepily lacklustre as reporters but totally incompetent as song and dance men, which is what the Nice News approach virtually requires them to be. First, though, they must all suffer through an



SHALES cont'd

embarrassingly lengthy intro-promo that tells us we are about to see the most comprehensive and complete news ever compiled under one sky--a rather fruitless hype since we've already tuned in and are ready to be entertained. It does strike me as additionally unfair that all the reporters on these shows have to hang around till the end, so that they can all pretend to be saying goodnight to one another while the credits roll. But of such phoniness is television made.

Channel 4 at least restricts its newstime fun to the weather report, delivered by a jovial Willard Scott who makes no pretense about being a "meteorologist" (a lot of good that ever does us) and is instead not only a radio disc jockey but also the local incarnation of Ronald MacDonald (You know, the clown with the cheeseburger for a hat). Willard is funny sometimes. One night he did the weather in drag. That was not one of the times.

The WRC anchormen, Neil Boggs and Glenn Rinker, are the most agreeable and civilized on local TV. They are not often given to verbal pratfalls and they don't seem to be pushing for an invitation to Dinner at Yourhouse. Similarly, the men of Channel 5's highrated 10 o'clock news give the impression that they are there giving us the news because somebody pays them to do it--not because they think it's fun, or want us to think it's fun, or because they all belong to the same beerdrinking club and just happen into the studio each night at newstime--arm-in-arm and with trickles of foam still on their kissers.

Is this any way to get the news? It's the way most people are getting it, I'm afraid, and the Nice News concept has paid off heftily for WABC, with every other fad-mad station in the country anxious to follow. If they must do it, let them

FAUNTROY cont'd. . .

mild-mannered DC Home Rule Committee has gone on record supporting both statehood and Fauntroy's colonial reform bill that would give the city an elected mayor and council but leave Congress with a veto over all DC actions. It would appear that the predominant view among city leaders is that statehood is clearly more desirable than home rule, but that home rule has the advantage of being easier to achieve. They fail to see the dichotomy that has grown in Fauntroy's mind. Even one of the delegate's most important advisers admitted recently that he was having trouble with Walter on this score.

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TO A FRIEND

at least try to do it well; let them carry out their McLuhanesque vaudeville with some measure of competence. And let them hope that, should the issue ever reach the Supreme Court, it will be decided that cartoons also are protected by the First Amendment.



As matters now stand, Ron Dellums has introduced a statehood bill in the House (Dellums comes from a district that values full democracy to a higher degree than DC's political establishment) and is seeking fellow sponsors. The Statehood Party is seeking sponsors on the Senate side as well. And when the statehood cause becomes respectable, we can expect even Walter Fauntroy to join us too...

CLASSIFIEDS

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JOBS WANTED

HOUSEKEEPER, 27, with 6-month son, seeks live-in job. Good refs. Tel. 234-5284 after 6.

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MISC.

FOR about six weeks now, a group of Jews, ranging from high school age to people in their 30's, have been meeting regularly in each others homes. They have been trying to get their heads together in order to find out what it means to be Jewish in Amerika. New Monday night groups are starting. Call Jim (832-5678) or Zahava (244-7246) if interested.

CLEAN air can be restored with maximum citizen participation. What can you do? Join (call or write) the Metropolitan Washington Coalition for Clean Air, Inc. (non-profit, citizens' organization), 1714 Mass. Ave. NW, 234-7100.

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Racism cont'd

However threadbare their Marxist-Leninist rhetoric may be, the Black Panthers have realized that black "culturalism," the embracing of all things African and Afro-American, hardly deserves the label, revolutionary. As Herbert Marcuse has pointed out with his concept of "repressive de-sublimation," our consumer society has a genius for absorbing the most dissident cultural trends and transforming them into fads. Culture and politics, life-style and political goals, have little immediate relationship. (This of course is the most obvious weakness of Reich's The Greening of America.) Whether there is a long range connection is another matter.

Black Power and most radicalism of the white counter-culture are conceptual and practical disasters. They confuse politics and culture and attempt to remedy psychological and cultural problems (feelings of inadequacy, alienation) which may be quite real, by political action. Such cultural politics is a dangerous thing and has affinities with the ideologies which led to Naziism. Cultural politics is suffused with envy and "resentment" and speaks to the worst and not the best in its adherents. As Max Weber has written: "He who seeks the salvation of the soul, of his own and of others, should not seek it along the avenue of politics." In fact the failure to distinguish between the political and the cultural (or the religious) is the key feature of communal "closed" societies. In such situations, overcoming of the distance between men, i.e. abolishing alienation, demands that the outsider be castigated, the uninvolved denounced as a traitor, and the dissident be considered selfish or "sick." It may well be that such an existence is more "happy" than ours, but that is not the point since we no longer are in the situation. Any attempt, by political means, to re-institute such a non-alienated state of holistic unity will eventually have to resort to coercion of the most extreme sort.

If anything marks our world today, whether in the West or the Third World, it is that this communal stage of society and culture is past. The very concepts of revolution and nation-building are western. The attempt to alter consciousness and external conditions is decidedly western or modern and can only be understood as an example of what Weber called "the demystification of the world." In its inexorable fashion the dialectic of oppressor and oppressed, insider and outsider, demands that those on the bottom or those on the outside adopt the modes of thought and behavior of their oppressors. This is the pathos of all revolutions.

As the examples of Frantz Fanon and W. E. B. DuBois show, the revolutionary must be better than his enemy. He is indeed a type of cultural conservative since he must be steeped in the culture, politics, and thought which he is trying to transform. In truth a new culture is a logical and historical impossibility. Once self-consciousness exists, there can be no return to an idealized past or leap into a totally new future. Brainwashing, drugs, even terror—all are attempts to obliterate the past and are doomed to failure. The logic of total revolution, of a total break with the past, is the logic of totalitarianism and terror.

Revolutions and revolutionaries become terrifying when they go beyond a mere change in "outer" circumstances and institutions and speak of a "new man" shorn and cleansed of racism, inferiority feelings, bourgeois values, etc. A "new man" is a logical and historical impossibility. The logical impossibility lies in the fact that the new man is either a somewhat changed man, though with a memory and hence not new; or he is so "new" that he no longer remembers what he was and did, and is thus no longer a man.

The essence of neurosis and unhappiness is the denial of the past and a refusal to come to terms with it. The pre-conditions for mass control are the radication of personal and collective pasts. Black people know this in a way that white people do not. They know what it is to be denied a past. White Americans would like to deny their past by glossing it over with myths of American innocence or by seeing it as stained beyond redemption. To go beyond our past, however, we must not deny it; rather we must understand it and thereby work through it.

We the people of the United States, in order to protect the lives of U.S. and allied military personnel in Viet Nam, to protect the Vietnamization program, to enhance the continuing withdrawal of U.S. forces, and to reduce American casualties, do hereby plunge into the mire of Cambodia.



Living cont'd

HOW TO GROW WHEATGRASS

Wheatgrass is best grown in a window (or outside) where the direct rays of the sun do not reach it from about 11 am to 3 pm. These strong rays sap its strength.

Old bread trays from commercial bakeries (2" x 16" x 22"), or any similar box or pan, are lined with peat moss to absorb water and prevent mildew. The richest earth available is then spread over the moistened peat moss. (The best is from the deep woods, consisting of leaf mold and black earth. Sand is no good. Too fine a soil, which prevents the atmosphere from getting the necessary nitrogen to the wheatgrass rootlets, is also bad. If necessary, go ahead with merely adequate soil, repeated use will build fertility.)

Leave a gully around the edge of the earth for extra water to run in. Water the soil so that these gullies are half full and the soil is spongy with water.

Soak the wheat grains in lukewarm water overnight before planting. (Get organically grown grain from the natural foods store or your local food co-op.) Add the wheat water to the earth or drink it for its mineral and acidophilic values.

Spread the soaked grains on the earth, grain touching grain. Keep gullies empty as rotting grains attract flies. Cover the grains with wet newspaper and a plastic sheet, to keep in moisture. These covers are removed once the sprouts lift them up. The white sprouts will turn green in the light.

Earthworms eat their own weight in waste, humus, and soil every day. Their castings add to the fertility of the soil while their burrows

aerate it. In 6 1/2 years, our humble friends raise the surface of the ground a full 2 inches. Each year, with 50,000 worms per acre, good organic soil will gain 35 tons of excellent plant food from them. Try to find some earthworms to add to your trays.

Harvest by cutting a handful near the roots, or pull the grass in small bunches and wash off the soil. Grind the grass in a wheatgrass juice extractor. Ann Wigmore says a meat grinder will work. The typical electric juicer, centrifugal type, won't easily extract it, tho' it may work by pouring a trickle of water down while feeding in the grass. A blender will oxidize the chlorophyll, don't use it.

The second growth may be used if necessary tho' it is inferior in quality. When the tray is all harvested, the soil will be a firm blanket. Pile these, stubble, 6 or 7 deep (if you are into this volume). Keep moist by covering with a large plastic sheet. In 3 weeks they will have composted enough to be ready for replanting. Your loving attitude and even chanting will add to the health of the wheatgrass.

Storage in a refrigerator immediately after harvest will maintain the life and value for about a week. Unrefrigerated cut grass will die within an hour. One pound of dry wheat produces 4 pounds of grass or 2 pounds of sprouts or 42 ounces of wheatgrass juice. From scratch, it takes from 8 to 14 days to grow. One ounce of juice is plenty at first, working up to 3 ounces a day for a healthy person. This stuff is powerful, and like too much deep breathing or jumping straight from bad foods into a long fast, too much juice will cause stored toxins to be released too quickly into the system. Go slow and get high on sun energy!"

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THE JULIUS HOBSON STORY

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PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT

As President of CORE, Julius Hobson ran more than 80 picket lines on approximately 120 retail stores in downtown D.C. (1960-64), resulting in the initial employment over a four-year period of 5,000 Black citizens.

• Hobson initiated a campaign against job discrimination in hiring of D.C. bus drivers—resulting in 44 Black drivers and clerks getting jobs in 1962.

• Hobson also initiated a campaign against job discrimination in public utilities. Court battles resulted in injunctions and employment of Black people in various capacities by D.C. companies in 1962-63. First Black auto salesmen and dairy employees hired during this same period—through the effort of CORE.

HOUSING

After a series of "five-ins" organized and directed by CORE in private apartment buildings owned by real estate firms such as Caltrix and Calomris, Hobson called for a march on the District Building. This demonstration by 4,500 persons resulted in the D.C. Commissioners enacting the present housing ordinance desegregating all rental housing in D.C.

HEALTH

Hobson led demonstrations to desegregate hospital facilities in the District—resulted in integration of hospital facilities and services. Hobson's trip to jail in 1964 helped desegregate the Washington Hospital Center.

PRIVATE EDUCATION

Hobson was arrested in 1964 for a "sit-in" at the Benjamin Franklin School (school of accountancy and financial administration). This resulted in the complete desegregation of all private business schools (1964).



Hobson led victorious campaign against many business firms practicing discrimination (1960-64).



Among the 5,000 jobs won - first Black salesman at Hahn Shoes Stores and first Black cashier at Drug Fair.



Hobson leads pickets in front of Commissioner Tobrine's home on behalf of anti-discrimination in housing. This action resulted in Tobrine (right) announcing fair housing order, 1962.



Hobson in demonstration at hospital site, 1964.

PUBLIC EDUCATION

From 1964 to present, Hobson has worked for change in the D.C. Public Schools—from President of Stowe Elementary PTA in 1953 to the successful Hobson v. Hansen court suit in 1967. This historic case resulted in the outlawing of the rigid track system, teacher segregation, differential expenditures per pupil, differential distribution of books and supplies, and the resignation of Carl Hansen as superintendent of schools.

PEACE

Hobson has participated in every organized Peace effort from 1963 to the present—resulting in continued pressure on the Presidents to withdraw troops from Vietnam. He has spoken at every major Peace rally in Washington—including the Moratorium, the Mobilizations, and the rally protesting the deaths of the Jackson State and Kent State students.

TRANSPORTATION

As a member of the Emergency Committee on the Transportation Crisis (ECTC), Hobson has actively protested the building of freeways and the bus fare increases as discrimination against the Black and the poor.

POLICE

Hobson elected to Advisory Committee to Chief of Police, 1964, participated in Police-Community Relations Training Program, 1965, shadowed police with parabolic microphone to assure fair treatment of citizens and fight police brutality.

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT

Hobson has made a continued fight against discrimination in Federal employment—filing the case Hobson v. Hampton in 1969—charging the Federal agencies with bias against Blacks, women, and Mexican-Americans. Case, handled by ACLU, is pending in the U.S. District Court. As reported by Joe Young (8/31/31), his testimony in Congress resulted in key Congressional committees endorsing the transfer of enforcement of the anti-discrimination program for Federal workers from the Civil Service Commission.



Hobson (far left) attempts to block appointment of Manning (seated right) as new District school superintendent, 1968.



Hobson (second from right) marched in front rank of largest Peace demonstration, 1969, for immediate U.S. withdrawal from Southeast Asia.



Hobson, a staunch freeway fighter, has long opposed "white men's roads thru black men's homes". Hobson is the only candidate to be arrested twice in one year, for opposing City Council self-out vote on 3-Sisters Bridge and the highway robbery 40¢ bus fare.



Hobson files case charging Federal government with discrimination in employment practices, 1969.

Vote for JULIUS HOBSON, the only candidate who has backed his words with action!

Here's How You Can Help

- 1 Take your neighbors to the polls to vote ~~for Julius Hobson~~ **for Julius Hobson or Manning**
Sign and circulate nominating petitions for Julius Hobson. Call 628-2097 for petitions.
- 2 Arrange meetings in your neighborhood or organization to hear the Hobson and D.C. Statehood Party message.
- 3 Volunteer to help build a precinct organization to handle Hobson campaign material.
- 4 Hold D.C. Statehood parties to raise funds. Volunteer to help staff the Hobson campaign office.

HOBSON HEADQUARTERS

D.C. Statehood Party 1017 K St. NW, Washington, DC 20001
phone 628-2097

For more facts, call or write:

WHAT'S HAPPENING

PUBLIC HOUSING HEARINGS: The D. C. City Council's Housing and Urban Development Committee has scheduled hearings on public housing problems for February 23 and 24 at the District Building.

RATMOBILE: The Washington War on Rats mobile exhibit is located at Stuart Junior High 4th and E NE. The trailer is open Monday through Friday from 8:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. and shows photographs of rat harborage, and explains how to rat proof and exterminate buildings.

THE DRAFT LAW: A book by this name, by John Griffiths and J. William Heckman Jr. (Barnes and Noble, 1970) is now available for \$1.00, providing accurate information on the legal rights of registrants. The book evolved from a seminar in Selective Service given by John Griffiths at the Yale Law School, which grew out of discussions of an ad hoc draft law group organized at the Law School in the fall of 1967.

FILMS ON AFRICAN CIVILIZATION: A ten-part series of films beginning February 2 will be shown at the Capitol View Branch of the DC Public Library at 50th and Central, SE.

AMERICAN YOUTH HOSTELS: For more information on upcoming AYH programs call 462-5780:

Feb. 6-7: Skit at Bryce Mountain with overnight at Orkney Springs. Call 232-3298 for reservations.

Feb. 7: Hike, Bull Run Regional Park. Easy hike of 4-8 miles (depending on weather). Bring lunch, water and sturdy shoes. Meet at AYH office 9:30 a.m. Return to DC by 5 p.m. Info: 362-4989.

Feb. 12-15: George Washington Ski Weekend at LaAnna Youth Hostel. Skiing at Camelback. Bring ski equipment, sleeping bag, warm clothing. Trip limited to 10. Info: 256-0580.

Feb. 13-15: Hiking and sightseeing, Richmond Va. Info: 462-5780.

Feb. 20: Lincoln Memorial Hike. From Ford's Theater to Lincoln Memorial, National Geographic and Soldiers Home. Info: 332-2246. Fees are charged for all trips.



POETRY READINGS: The poetry Lyceum will present poetry readings at the Fort Davis Branch of the D.C. Public Library on the second Friday of each month. On Feb. 12, Ann Barr will read her poetry. She is the winner of the 1970 Award of the Poetry Center and Morrow Press soon to release her book *St. Ann's Gut*. For information call Ralph Robin, LU2-1498.

RADICAL T-SHIRTS: Philadelphia Resistance sells T-Shirts with movement slogans etc. at \$2.50 each or 3 or \$6. Included are the "Keep on truckin'" shirt and the "When yer smashin' the state kids, . . . don't fergit t' keep a smile on yer lips an' a song in yer heart!" Write P.O. Box 3310, Phila. Penna. 19130.

CHICANO CALENDAR: La Clinica del Pueblo de Rio Arriba is selling a hand silk-screened multi-colored calendar for \$2.50. All money will be used to keep open the group's health clinic. Write the clinic at Tierra Amarilla, N.M. 87575.

SUMMER THEATER WORKSHOP: Auditions are beginning for college students interested in being a part of a theater company which will work at Wolf Trap Farm Park, 25 minutes from downtown D.C. in Virginia. Members of the group will participate in workshops in voice, theater, dance and staging, led by professionals. The company will stage at least one complete production at the new Filene Center, under the direction of Frank Corsaro. For information and further details write: P.O. Box 12, Vienna, Va., or call Bernard Burt at 343-8001.

BLACK BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES: The Black Economic Union keeps track of opportunities for black businessmen in the Washington area. Present offerings include a trash service (\$50,000); several liquor stores, a NE restaurant and carryout, on H St. NE market, and an H St. hardware store. Contact Black Economic Union, 1276 West Third St., Suite 525, Marion Bldg., Cleveland Ohio, 44113.

FREE HEALTH SCREENING UNIT: District residents may now get free health tests at a Mobile Unit currently located at 801 N. Capitol St., Dr. Raymond L. Standard, D.C. Director of Health announced. The health screening unit will remain at this location through the middle of March.

All residents of the District of Columbia, 21 years of age or older are eligible for free health screening tests. Tests also are available at the Area C Health Center, 1905 E St., SE on the grounds of D.C. General Hospital. Health Center hours are 8:15 a.m. to 4:45 p.m., Monday through Friday.

Hours for the Mobile Unit are from 8:45 a.m. to 4:45 p.m. on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays and from 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. each Wednesday. Call 626-7248 for an appointment.

CHILDREN'S MOVIES: Movies for pre-schoolers will be shown Wednesdays at 10:30 a.m. through March 31 at the Fort Davis Branch of the Public Library, 37th and Alabama, SE; movies for older children will be shown at Davis on Wednesdays at 1:00 p.m. and 3:30. For further information call NA8-6778.

PUPPET SHOW: Capitol Hill United Methodist Church at 421 Seward Square, SE, is presenting the Smithsonian Puppet Theatre's production of *Pinocchio* on Feb. 6, 2 p.m., in the church's social hall. The puppeteers will present a demonstration following the play. Tickets may be obtained by sending a check for \$1.00 per ticket with a self-addressed, stamped envelope to the church.



WELFARE BILL OF RIGHTS: A free welfare rights booklet is being distributed by the National Welfare Rights Organization, 1419 H NW. DC 20005. (347-7727)

FEMINIST LITERATURE: The New Feminist bookstore has opened in Chicago and has a catalog of books, buttons, stickers and pamphlets, 1525 E. 53rd St., Room 503, Chicago Illinois, 60615.

ADULT EDUCATION: The D.C. Department of Recreation will be conducting classes throughout the winter and spring at the Guy Mason Recreation Center, 3600 Calvert NW; the Roosevelt High School Evening Center; the Cardoza Evening Recreation Center and the Banneker Community Club. Included are courses in crafts, dancing, Spanish, English for foreigners, speed reading, bridge, chess and various sports. Fees range from \$17.50 to \$24.50 for a 14 lesson course. Registration starts the week of Feb. 1 and classes the following week. For information call 629-2412 or 629-2525.

CIVILIZATION: Kenneth Clark's 13 part series will be shown free of charge at the following branches of the D.C. Public Library this winter and spring: Southeast, Coolidge High, Georgetown, Chevy Chase, Cleveland Park and Benning. For information call NA8-6776.

FOLGER POETRY READINGS: The Folger Shakespeare Library, 210 E. Capitol plans the following readings: Feb. 21 at 4 p.m.: Primus St. John who has taught black literature in Mississippi and Washington State; Feb. 28 at 4 p.m.: John Hopper and Robert Brotherson, co-editors of *A Quarterly of Writing*; March 7: Edward Weissmiller, author of *The Deer Come Down*, the *Faultless Shore* and other writings.

FRIENDLY FOODS: Starting Feb. 15, the Free Clinic at Wisconsin and Volta NW will be providing a hot health food meal every weekday beginning at about 6:30 p.m. Incidentally, the Free Clinic is anxious to obtain the following items to help it carry out this program: big enameled pans (no Alcoa or Teflon); wooden spoons, bowls, mugs, plates, dish racks, garbage cans for storage of grains and seeds and meat grinders for juicing wheatgrass.

ANGELA DAVIS COMMITTEE: An Angela Davis Committee has been formed in D.C. under the chairmanship of Jeanne Walton. The address is P.O. Box 21127 Kalamazoo Station, DC 20009. Miss Walton can be contacted at 234-1110 or 387-8100.

METRO TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE: A Metropolitan Area Citizens' Coalition for Transportation has been formed to coordinate efforts of Maryland, Virginia and DC transportation groups. Among the problems it intends to deal with are Metro, bus systems, bicycle trails, parking, use of existing rail lines, air pollution. Information: Mrs. Ann Huette at LA 9-0003.

POETRY SERIES: Readings by Reed Whittemore, James Den Boer and John Logan will be held at the Folger Shakespeare Library, 201 E. Capital, SE on Feb. 10.

ACTING CLASSES: The American Youth Theater is providing classes in pantomime, improvisation, voice, rhythm, scene study and fencing. For information call Mr. Johns, 256-1164. The Stage Studio is registering classes now for their winter-spring session evening classes for adults. Classes begin Feb. 8. For information call 462-3666 or 362 4423.

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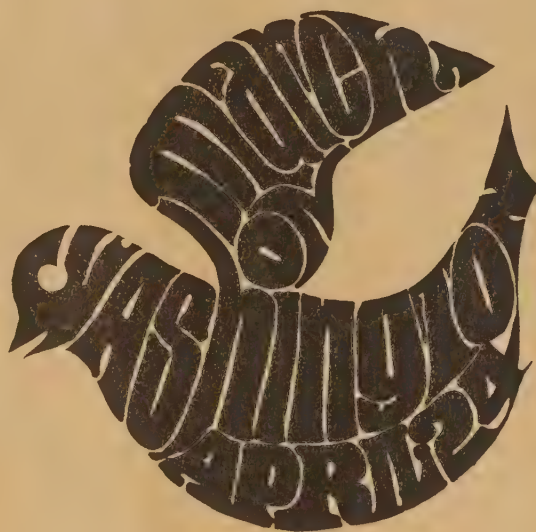
The forgotten children of DC

d.c. gazette

VOL. II Nr. 12

APRIL 12-25 1971

25¢



The spring peace offensive

Flotsam & Jetsam

The lie goes marching on

SAM SMITH

PRESIDENT Nixon has reacted to the conviction of Lt. Calley in the manner of a southern sheriff dealing with the leader of a lynch mob caught red-handed at the tree. Calley is already well along the route of an incredible transformation from mass murderer to folk hero and the President is lending his full support to the enterprise. Calley is being exonerated in the extralegal proceedings of the moment for much the same reasons that lynchers so often escaped retribution in the past: for the community to confess to the guilt of the act would be to implicate deeply the community itself. It is not only Calley's life that was at stake in Georgia these past weeks, it was the entire U.S. Army and the policy of two Administrations. On April 4, Wesley G. Pippert of United Press International reported:

"President Nixon awakened in the middle of the night in anguish over the case of Lt. William L. Calley Jr., and at that point decided to free him from the stockade, White House sources said yesterday.

"The sources said Nixon felt compassion for Calley because of the young officer's ordeal. He also wanted to show respect for other American combat soldiers and was concerned that the US uniform might be tarnished as a symbol."

Where was the compassion for the 22 murdered Vietnamese? They, like a black form hanging from a branch in the Delta, suffered the crime of not being of the society. Their deaths did not lessen society for they were not part of it while Calley was very much a part of the community that was now involved in judging him.

If there is a distillation of racism, this is it: that some men's lives are, because of their ethnic character, so insignificant that their deaths can be taken by some and condoned by others, while compassion and concern are reserved for the murderers.

And now, the President, in an obscene gesture, has promised to make the final review of Calley's sentence. Apart from the havoc this announcement creates in the review procedure, it has some of the stark cynicism of a Goering reviewing inmate treatment at Dachau.

Exaggerated? No comparison? Oh, I forgot. The prisoners at Dachau were white Europeans, yes, while the victims for Mylai were only Asians.

In the mountains of verbal trash that rose in the days following the Calley conviction, there were a few scraps of sanity. One was a piece by William Greider in the April 5 issue of the Washington Post. Greider covered the Calley trial for four and a half months. He wrote:

"The question is: if the President and the nation reject the verdict of guilty, rendered by six combat veterans, what is left of the law which the Army attempted to uphold--the international covenant that, even in combat, soldiers do not shoot defenseless people who are captured and unarmed?"

And later:

"If America adopts as a customary standard --barbaric as it is--the rule that it's permissible to shoot prisoners, then America should be prepared to accept the results of that standard. The link between the Mylai victims and the American POW's held in Hanoi is real and important--they are protected by the same rules. It is a great national hypocrisy to rally outrage on the POW issue, then pat Calley on the back for what he did to the prisoners at Mylai."

But Greider's was a very lonely voice, and it was easily drowned in the massive demand that the lie go marching on. The President heard it, rose in the middle of the night and imperiously raised his thumb to the crowd that had picked its gladiator to live in honor.

(Please turn to page 18)

Another peace offensive begins, but with some differences

ANDREA O. COHEN

THE spring and summer offensive of the peace movement hits its first peak April 24 with what appears to be the most broadly-backed march on Washington since the war Vietnam war

began. Cooperating this time are not only the numerous peace groups, but third world organizations, many labor unions, GIs, veterans, and women's groups.

The National Peace Action Coalition is coordinating the April 24 march. Later actions are being planned by the People's Coalition for Peace and Justice.

According to the Gallup poll, Mr. Nixon's popularity hit a nadir during March. The reasons given are the public's dissatisfaction with his bungling, hypocritical handling of the war and his economic policies. While many could care less about moral issues, everyone cares about the war's effect on his paycheck, taxes and cities, which the war has turned into domestic disaster areas. All feel victimized and few are willing to silently sit watching their hopes vanish.

For the first time blacks have organized themselves to protest the war. The Third World task Force came into existence at the National Emergency Anti-War conference held in Chicago last December.

According to the group, when you compile the number of Third World people killed, including the Indochinese who are "resisting the greatest power in history to determine their own

(Please turn to page 14)



The forgotten children of DC

DOROTHY MCGEE

THE public school system is responsible for providing special instruction and services for "exceptional" children: children, that is, "who differ from the average to such a degree in intellectual, physical or emotional characteristics as to require resources and assistance beyond that normally available within regular classes." To this end, the Board of Education established, in October 1968, the Department of Special Education which was charged with providing adequate programs for the educatable mentally retarded, the severely mentally retarded, the blind and partially sighted, the deaf and hard of hearing, the crippled and neurologically impaired, the emotionally disturbed, the socially maladjusted and the multiple handicapped.

To this day, the Department of Special Education has remained in a muddle and without adequate leadership. Special Education offers programs here and there, but without cohesion, without adequate resources and without adequately assisting thousands of children who desperately need special instruction to overcome debilitating handicaps.

Special Education has operated since its inception without the assistant superintendent who was supposed to run it, although a salary has been appropriated for the position. It is operating currently with only two out of the five budgeted administrative positions. There is presently only one out of the three budgeted administrative aides in the office.

Among the department's obvious ailments, there are no supervisors for the 178 full time special education teachers. To become a special education teacher only 18 hours of credit after graduation are necessary, and once you get there, there is no special pay. There is very little, in fact, to attract well qualified teachers to special education, and the teachers currently involved are receiving sketchy in-service training and inadequate support.

There are around 15,000 exceptional children in the public school system, according to the department. About 1,500 of these are currently in special education classes and thousands of other children who should be in such classes are either at home or in the regular classroom receiving spotty services, if any at all. 13,500 children are, according to the Department of Special Education, supposed to be receiving special supportive services while they remain in regular classrooms, but it is clear from a perusal of special education programs that all are not. Here are the programs being offered to those with physical problems:

A. For the Crippled and other Health Impaired

1. Sharpe Health School

This school provides an academic program along with physical and occupational therapy for children with physical disabilities that include muscular or neuromuscular handicaps, skeletal deformities and health ailments. The Sharpe Health School has 22 teachers for 228 disabled students, maintaining a 10:1 student-teacher ratio while the approved ratio is 8:1. 72 students with handicaps of this nature are receiving special grants to attend private school.

2. Visiting Instruction Corps.

This is a corps of 36 itinerant teachers who visit a total of 345 children who are at home or in the hospital with physical or emotional disabilities.

B. For the Deaf and Hard of Hearing

Special Education runs 5 special elementary classes for the hearing impaired. There are no special education programs for the totally deaf, nor for students with hearing impairments at the secondary or high school level. However, 92 students are receiving special grants to attend private schools for services Special Education does not offer.

(Continued on page 17)

Making abortions easier

PRE-TERM, Washington's first non-profit, non-production line abortion clinic opened March 15 at 1726 Eye Street. Its purpose is to provide safe, intelligently planned and "compassionate" abortions for poor and rich alike, and thereby serve as a model to induce the medical establishment to assume a more responsible attitude toward treating pregnancies which are neither wanted nor healthy for the mother or society.

WHILE Pre-term is attempting to make abortion easier and less traumatic, the Washington Hospital Center appears to be working in the opposite direction. Off Our Backs recently published a questionnaire that women are given when they apply at WHC for an abortion. Here are a few of the questions:

How did you feel when you found out you were pregnant?

What was the highest grade you completed in school?

How many children do you have?

Have you considered carrying the pregnancy to full term?

If yes, discuss alternatives to procedure.

If no, why not?

What was the man's reaction to the pregnancy?

A. Is he giving you any financial support?

B. Do you have any plans for the future with this man?

If single:

A. How long have you known this man?

B. How long have you dated this man before becoming pregnant?

C. Is he the only person you were dating during this time?

D. How long did you have sexual relations before you missed your period?

E. How frequently have you had sexual relations with him?

F. Is this the first man you had intercourse with? If no: At what age did you have your first sexual experience?

G. If dating others (emphasis theirs): did you have sexual relationships with others?

Off Our Backs suggests people write the following to protest the invasion of privacy involved in this questionnaire:

David Musgrave, Associate Director, Washington Hospital Center, 110 Irving St. NW, DC 20010.

Thomas Reynolds, President, Board of Trustees, Washington Hospital Center, American Security and Trust Co., 730 15th NW, DC 20005.

Pre-term itself is undergoing a healthy period of gestation. Harry Levin, formerly with the Population Control Council of New York, conceived the idea and with the help of Nan McEvey (now associate director) scrounged up funds to start operations.

He heads a staff of forty, including two physicians (one of whom has had extensive experience in over-populated areas), a psychiatrist, 2 nurses, some 13 counsellors, an on-going training program director and others. Bettie Randall, director of community affairs, is not an expert by textbook rules, but she has been there when the doing needed to be done and has done it. Mrs. Randall is not only chairman of the Washington chapter of the Medical Committee for Human Rights, but was a plaintiff in the ACLU-backed abortion related case, Jane Dow vs D.C. General Hospital, and wrote the better part of the D.C. Health and Welfare Commission's position paper on abortion adopted as a guideline by the City Council.

A patient at Pre-term comes in after making an appointment and is first given a pelvic exam to make sure she's pregnant and no more than 12 weeks overdue. Urine and blood samples are taken. From start to finish, a counsellor is with her, which is where the "compassionate" part comes in. While most counsellors have specific training and qualifications, they are chosen for a gut sensitivity in dealing with the variety of anxieties and needs women may have undergoing an abortion. Some counsellors are young, some older. After the pelvic, the counsellor talks to the patient, making sure she really wants to terminate her pregnancy and giving her information on pregnancy prevention: no patient leaves the clinic without some form of contraception.

The operation takes only ten minutes; anas-

thesia is seldom given unless a woman is more than 8 weeks pregnant. After resting a half hour, the patient is discharged with a memorandum for her physician explaining the procedure she's undergone. Pre-term doesn't encourage follow-up visits, but advises patients to consult with a physician a week after the operation. The attempt again is to make the medical profession carry out its obligation.

Supporting this operation isn't cheap. The fee at present is \$200. Bettie Randall's main concern is to "make sure we have good health care and that it filters down to the poor." Pre-term is requesting certification by Medicaid. The squeeze, however, is on those who aren't qualified for Medicaid, yet can't afford a lump

sum of \$200. Pre-term has money for a revolving fund to use for loans, but because it neither wants to go into the money lending or charity business or put itself in a position of deciding who gets loans and how they should be used, Pre-term is looking for outside sources to administer the fund. One possibility under discussion is to turn the fund over to a bank, which would lend it out under terms similar to those under which students borrow tuition money.

For the time being, Pre-term is taking people on a first come, first served basis. If, however, it finds itself serving a predominance of white and/or moneyed people it will set up a quota system.

Pre-term wants to lower its fees. To do so, it needs part-time doctors, working either as volunteers or for pay, and monetary contributions.

Pre-term can be contacted at 298-7300.

--(A.O.C.)

The consumer hearings

JEAN LEWTON

The DC Repertory Theatre

JULIAN DUGAS (On the City Council's consumer regulations): You can't be proud of this. A hearing is not the place to clean up legislation. You're not a lawyer and you don't understand a hell of a lot of what's in here.

STERLING TUCKER: I have a feeling you don't either.

TUCKER: I am saying to you right now, if you'll just listen for a second, and not try to take over every hearing that you come to, maybe you can learn something once in awhile. You have to, yourself, be willing to listen to somebody once in awhile. All the answers to this government are not in Mr. Dugas' head or in his department.

DUGAS: Nor in Mr. Tucker's.

TUCKER: And there are some responsibilities which extend beyond Mr. Dugas and the department which he heads. Perhaps the sooner you understand this, the more effective you can be in this government.

DUGAS: I understand that and I hope you understand your role.

GILBERT HAHN: Somebody who's charged with protecting consumers as you are ought to be initiating complaints to the corporation counsel or the U.S. Attorney to prosecute people.

DUGAS: I should be referring them?

HAHN: Yes, you should.

DUGAS: I'll take that into consideration.

JULIAN Dugas, head of DC's economic development department, stole the show at Sterling Tucker's City Council hearing on proposed consumer legislation for the District. As Dugas said, "There's great sex appeal in consumer protection," and in his grand-stand performance as the devil's advocate he seemed bent upon proving himself the greatest consumer protector of them all as he tore apart Tucker's proposed regulations nit-picking piece by nit-picking piece.

Of course, the verbal battle between Dugas, Council chairman Gilbert Hahn, Jr. and vice chairman Sterling Tucker meant that the criti-

cism of the legislation got lost. Dugas to Tucker: "Admittedly you can't be proud of this work... I'll help clean this up. A hearing is not the place to clean up legislation. You're not a lawyer and you don't understand a hell of a lot of what's in here." "Mr. Dugas, I have a feeling you don't either," Tucker retorted. And so it went.

Some of Dugas' criticisms were warranted, but not often. For instance Dugas spent 20 minutes ranting that he had spent an hour and a half the night before looking for an existing regulation which evidently didn't exist. Within two minutes Hahn found the regulation which was missing a final digit in the Council proposal due to careless proofreading. The regulation referred to false advertizing which is under Dugas' department for enforcement. "This is a statute about false advertizing. Why no prosecutions?... Do you deny any responsibility for it?" queried Hahn. "I didn't know about it," replied Dugas.

Hahn questioned Dugas closely about enforcement of consumer statutes already under his jurisdiction. He also questioned him about a \$911,000 budget request for FY 72 for a consumer officer in his department and wanted to know just what the Department of Economic Development had been developing in the way of consumer prosecution to warrant this budget request. Dugas sloughed the questions off by saying that he had a consumer protection mandate but he had never been funded. Hahn then admitted that originally he had wanted to recommend that con-

(Please turn to page 3)

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sumer protection be placed under the existing office in the Department of Economic Development, but after Dugas' testimony he had changed his mind.

Although Dugas supported the concept of consumer protection, he was against an independent commission appointed jointly by the Commissioner and the Council; rather he proposed a commission appointed solely by the Commissioner made up of heads of departments concerned with consumer protection.

Some of the other witnesses who waited through the one hour sparring contest between Dugas and the council also provided surprises. The Council-appointed Commission on Interest Rates and Consumer Credit presented a list of proposed consumer protection regulations, but over the objections of two of its members--admitted that they had not studied interest rates and had no recommendations to give the Council. Speaking for the Commission, Benny Kass recommended that DC rates should be made competitive with Maryland and Virginia even if that meant raising the small loan rate to 36%. Meribeth Holloran of the commission sharply disagreed, charging that the commission had failed its mandate and that making interest rates competitive to loan sharks was despicable.

The commission also questioned the power of the Council to enact consumer regulations and recommended that the Council get enabling legislation from Congress to put the statutes into law. Robert McBrier, who represented the business community on the commission, added that businessmen will accept balanced consumer protection and credit legislation, but only if it comes in one package--not in piecemeal regulations handed down by the Council after it has cleared each section of the proposed regulations with Congress.

The remaining witnesses--such as Anthony Roisman from the Washington chapter of ADA; Professor Donald Rothchild of the Consumer Federation of America; and Bruce Terris, Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee--generally supported the Council's legislation, but most of them felt the proposals needed tightening up and editing with more stringent and specific rules governing credit. All were vehemently opposed to the commission's recommendation that the Council seek enabling legislation from Congress, feeling that under Council's police power (rather than under the licensing and inspection statute which comes under Congressional control) the Council had ample room to enact consumer legislation. These witnesses also felt that the Council should study interest rates in depth to determine just what the buying and selling of money actually costs, and what is a fair rate of return--before taking any action to change rates.

The Council's proposed consumer regulations, while not earth-shaking in scope, do attempt to deal with deceptive and unconscionable practices in consumer transactions. To remedy this situation they propose the formulation of an appointed consumer protection commission to receive complaints, investigate fraudulent dealings, issue cease and desist orders, and order the Corporation Counsel to prosecute offenders. Titles II and III detail unfair practices in retail installment sales and debt collection practices.

No one, not even Dugas, argued against the need for such legislation in the District. It is badly needed. But it is evident that much work remains to be done. Dugas was right when he said, "You need a cleanup job generally throughout this thing." It does not now meet the minimum acceptable consumer code checklist of the Consumer Federation of America (Oklahoma, Idaho, and South Dakota have used their list in adopting state consumer laws) nor does it include the recommendations of the Commission on Interest Rates and Consumer Credit, and too many of the ordinances are vague and circumspect.

d.c. gazette

109 8th St. NE Wash. DC 20002

543-5850

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The DC Gazette is published biweekly (24 times a year). Available by mail at \$6 a year. Single copies are 25¢ each. Ten or more copies: 15¢ each. Twenty-five or more copies: 10¢ each.

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BASIC responsibility for the critical shortage and racial-economic segregation of low- and moderate-income housing in the area rests with the Department of Housing and Urban Development, according to the Metropolitan Washington Housing Opportunities Project.

Only 9% of the need for low and moderate income housing is being met and existing units have been concentrated in blighted areas, according to a recent report of the project.

The report cites three main reasons why there is an acute shortage and a clear pattern and practice of racial-economic segregation of federally assisted low-moderate cost housing:

First, HUD imposes cost ceilings on housing programs which make it generally unfeasible to build in almost all suburban areas due to high land costs.

Second, HUD has failed to adopt a policy to prevent the concentration of units in low-moderate-income neighborhoods.

Third, HUD continues to make grants and loans to local governments that support racial and economic segregation with zoning, unequal distribution of municipal funds and services, and bureaucratic harassment of non-profit and limited dividend developers.

"HUD has been derelict in carrying out its duties and responsibilities, thus creating a mess of our society's residential patterns," said James H. Harvey, HOC Executive Director. Harvey pointed out that even though the residential segregation required by FHA policy was abolished in 1949, "the lack of official policy directed toward creating housing opportunities for black families and all families with low incomes tacitly supports and perpetuates economic and racial segregation."

HOC called attention to Arlington County which has no housing program and not one unit of federally assisted housing for low- and moderate-income families. "Action should be taken to bar Arlington from any additional direct or indirect federal benefits until the county takes affirmative action to provide its fair share of housing."

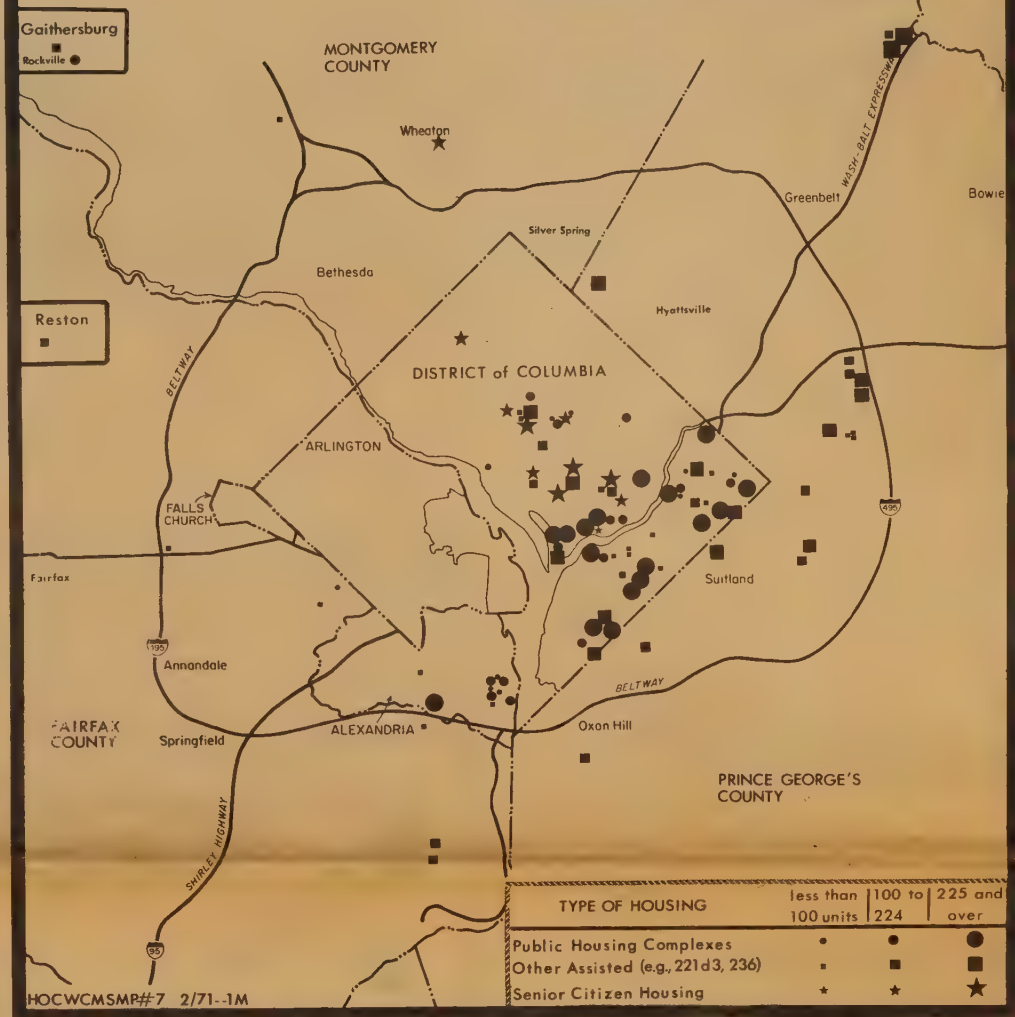
Although Arlington is in the District of Columbia, the jurisdictions in the area are responsible for the problem of low- and moderate-income housing in a substantial way. Even in the District of Columbia, only five percent of the housing supply consists of federally assisted low- and moderate-income units. Montgomery County has 1.07%; Prince George's County, 2.11%; Alexandria, 2.54%; Fairfax County, .76%; Arlington, zero. The study points out that "whereas need has increased at the rate of 3.5 percent per

FEDERALLY ASSISTED HOUSING AND SEGREGATION

HUD's Failure to Establish Criteria for Site Selection Perpetuates

Racial and Economic Segregation of Housing for Low/Moderate

Income Families in National Capital Area



year, metropolitan Washington's gain in meeting that need has been at the rate of only 1.1 percent per year." Of the 19,223 existing units

of public and other federally assisted housing inventoried for the entire area, 70% are concentrated in the District of Columbia.

The White House hides a conference

THE White House Conference on Youth, scheduled to be held 50 miles from nowhere in Estes Park Colorado April 18 - April 22, looks like it will be another exercise in vacuity like the White House Conference on Children, if the Administration's design prevails. The organization of the conference thus far is a study in soft sell manipulation under the direction of White House aide Stephen Hess.

At the conference, 1000 youth delegates and 500 adults, chosen through mechanisms entirely obscure, will meet concurrently in ten workshops. That the conference is being held far from the scrutiny of the national press and in the middle of April when high schools and colleges are in full session is an indication of just how uptight the White House is. As one observer said: "they are trying awfully hard not to give it any coverage." The White House wants to get the conference over with and with as little public attention as possible.

In December, the youth caucus at the Conference on Children passed a resolution urging that the Conference on Youth be held in Washington. But Hess came up with his own committee of hand-picked youths who voted for Estes Park. In explanation Hess says "many of the young people favored a site where the adults would be free from the distractions of their professional and business obligations." Implicit was the assumption that defining the problems of this

nation and communicating with youths about those problems is something entirely apart from an adult's usual professional and business obligation.

The greatest Alice in Wonderland dimension of the conference is the process of choosing delegates. Nobody knows for sure how this is done. The conference staff lays down a complicated explanation about delegates being selected from some vast pool of nominations secured from state committees, national organizations, congressmen, federal departments etc. The criterion for final selection are, of course, unspecified. But it is interesting to note that the list of national organizations authorized to nominate delegates includes the National Catholic Bandmasters and the Salvation Army.

Ten task forces have been in operation for the last 8 months developing working papers for each of the ten workshops to be held in April. The workshops cover: foreign relations; environment; race and minority group relations; drugs; education; the draft; poverty; legal rights and justice; economy and employment; value, ethics and culture. Each task force chairman (adult) and co-chairman (youth) was appointed by Hess personally, and the chairmen in turn have selected 10 task force workers, 7 youths and 3 adults, from a pre-established pool of nominations.

There are some bad omens surrounding

these task forces. The President of Radcliffe College, Mary Bunting, withdrew from the task force on Value, Ethics and Culture in December saying she would not associate herself with a position paper that was badly researched and ill-prepared. Although she and Bishop Hannan of New Orleans recommended the abolition of that task force, the conference staff continues to circulate releases citing Mrs. Bunting as task force chairman.

Doris Sandoval, a 20-year old Pueblo Indian and co-chairman of the Race and Minority Group Relations Task Force requested that Black Panthers and members of the Alcatraz Indian Association be included on her task force. Hess responded that such groups were "too controversial."

Some task forces have participated in what is euphemistically called an "outreach" program, in which they travel to cities throughout the country to talk to groups. What this has amounted to is large scale junketing for the sake of "informal discussions" at a \$100-per-diem stipend for each task force member. The Environmental Task Force, for example, has been to Watts, the San Fernando Valley, San Antonio, Alabama, Arizona, South Dakota and Eastern Kentucky. The Race and Minority Group Relations Task Force has met in San Francisco, Washington, D.C., New Orleans, New York City and Albuquerque, New Mexico.

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The Department of Pupil Personnel Services, not the Department of Special Education, in a complicated division of labor, provides rehabilitation for students at a Speech Correction and Hearing Center. Last year the Center claimed a total case load of 5,940 students with a staff of 95 speech correctionists and 6 hearing therapists. According to research done at the center, 6.5% of the D.C. school population, 9,726 students, have a legitimate need for speech correction services. Of these, 6,734 are likely to have severe problems, according to national statistics. Thus 3,786 children in need of speech therapy are receiving none, and of these children, only 2,408 are even on the waiting list at the center.

C. For the Blind and Partially Sighted

In the program for the visually impaired, Special Education serves a total of 93 visually impaired students, while, according to national statistics at least 250 students, or 5% of the total population of exceptional children, need services.

The Special Education programs which suffer confusion, overlapping and lack of definition are those for the emotionally disturbed, the socially maladjusted, the mentally retarded and children with specific learning disabilities. When the track system was eliminated, there were 5,000 children on the basic track, reserved supposedly for the educable mentally retarded, but also for many children who were simply "slow learners" or too much trouble for their teachers to handle. The Department of Pupil Personnel Services, however, which is responsible for diagnosing students and referring them to Special Education, no longer identifies children as educable mentally retarded (formerly those with an IQ from 50 to 75). The D.C. school system offers no services for the educable mentally retarded students, although the Office of Education estimates that there are 1900 educable mentally retarded children in D.C. who are not receiving special services of any kind. The District of Columbia is the only area in the country where there are no classes for the educable mentally retarded.

Instead, the Department of Pupil Personnel Services identifies children as being socially maladjusted, emotionally disturbed or suffering from specific learning disabilities. Diagnostic services, however, are scarce as each of four diagnostic teams in the city is responsible for 40,000 students. At the end of the last school term, the Department of Pupil Personnel Services had a backlog of 2,000 students to diagnose. They will probably have as many this year, and no one knows what will become of those as the summer diagnostic program appears to have been a budget victim. For the children who are diagnosed as having problems, Special Education offers and inconclusive, patchwork series of part-time, "supportive" programs:

A. For the Mentally Retarded

1. The Trainable Mentally Retarded

There is a full-time program for 625 trainable mentally retarded children with 53 teachers in 20 elementary schools and 2 secondary schools, maintaining a teacher-pupil ratio of 11:1. The Department of Pupil Personnel Services identifies the trainable mentally retarded as those with IQs between 30 and 50 who "are able to acquire rudimentary skills in self-care, socialization and oral communication, but who are not able to become literate." There are only 19 teacher aides for this program. There were 340 children on the waiting list for TMR classes in October 1970, and the Department of Pupil Personnel Services continues to identify and diagnose 15 to 20 more trainable mentally retarded children a month. Children not in these special classes are either at home or suffering in the regular classroom. If the 1972 school budget is cut, all of the children on the waiting list will continue to wait.

2. Meeting Individual Needs Daily (MIND)

There are 70 special instructors on this program in 70 out of 141 elementary schools and 26 instructors in 26 out of 30 Jr. High Schools. These teachers meet with 8 students an hour for four hours a day, serving about 2,000 children. The MIND program is listed in the 1972 School Budget as a supportive service for the mentally retarded. The program was established in 1968 and was staffed, at that time, with regular classroom teachers with no specialized training, who had been over-hired by the Board of Education. The MIND program has been moved administratively out of Special Education in order, according to school officials, to mitigate its labelling affect on the children involved. It is obvious, however, that mentally retarded, socially maladjusted and disturbed children will be included in the program as long as no alternative exists for them. For the many exceptional children on the MIND program, for whom Special Education is responsible but for whom it offers no programs, one hour a day is hardly sufficient assistance to enable them to keep up in the regular classroom.

There is, moreover, a large waiting list of children who need the MIND program. According to the director of MIND, Dr. Dorothy Hobbs, in any school of about 800 students there are 30 to 40 students waiting to be included on the MIND program.

B. For Children with Specific Learning Defects (CLD)

There are 88 students being served by 11 teach-

ers in 9 elementary schools on this program which is for children who exhibit disorder in the basic psychological processes involved in understanding or in using spoken or written language. This would include children with perceptual handicaps, brain injury, minimal brain disjunction, but not, supposedly, children with disabilities due to visual, hearing or motor handicaps, not to mental retardation, emotional disturbance or to environmental disadvantage. (These are distinctions which are very difficult to make under the best circumstance, and nearly impossible when operating with understaffed diagnostic teams.) There are 165 students on the waiting list for these classes, and an estimated 2,000 who need them. The largest increased spending item in the 1972 school budget was the request to more than double the number of CLD teachers, but even then only 288 students would be served.

C. For the Emotionally Disturbed and Socially Maladjusted

1. Boys' Jr. and Sr. High School

This program is currently serving 87 boys in 4 crowded classrooms on the decrepit second floor of Blair School in Northeast. These are boys for whom all else has failed, whose truancy and disruption have gotten them frequently kicked out of school. This project is the dumping ground of Special Education failures. Fifty percent of the students remain truant and the school does not have an attendance officer. They once had to wait three months for pencils at the school, and the teachers have been buying books for students out of their own salaries.

Nevertheless, there are over 100 boys, suspended from regular school, on the waiting list for Boys' Jr. and Sr. High. These youths are on the street as are the numerous girls who have been suspended from regular classes but for whom no special facilities exist.

2. Social Adjustment Classes

There are Social Adjustment classes in 5 out of 141 elementary schools and 26 out of 30 Jr. High Schools. The Social Adjustment program offers a classroom to which students can be sent when they are "acting out" (read: taking a swing at or otherwise bugging the regular classroom teacher). A few years ago, Congress appropriated salaries for 91 social adjustment teachers, but only 48 salaries now remain in the Special Education budget, the remaining salaries having been mysteriously channelled into the regular instructional program by Deputy Superintendent Nickens.

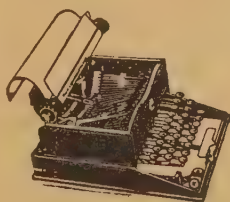
3. Crisis Resource Teachers

This program is designed "to give periodic, limited help to a child with a behavioral problem at those specific times in his school life when his needs are such that some extra resource is indicated." There are only 14 teachers on this program and they serve 12 out of 141 elementary schools and 2 out of 30 Jr. High Schools. This program amounts to the crisis resource teacher running a babysitting service for a continually rotating population of students who are kicked out of the regular classroom for disruptive behavior.

D. The Tuition Grant Program

Under this controversial program funds are "provided for tuition grants for instruction in private institutions when an adequate program is not available in the public schools." All handicapped children are supposedly eligible for this program.

Currently, over \$1.2 million is being spent for 514 students to attend 36 private schools for services not available in Special Education. Another 300 children are on the waiting list to receive grants. Scott wants to raise the amount spent on these grants to \$1.5 million.



The McDowell Papers

CHARLES McDOWELL JR.

THANKS again to my Aunt Gertrude, who tries to keep me posted on public affairs in her small community, I have at hand a report on an open meeting for citizens interested in promoting wholesale recreation, sportsmanship and the American way of life among children in their formative years.

Wallace Murkley, one of the community's leading fans of athletics, explained to about 60 persons gathered in the Volunteer Fire Department's hose-drying and social hall Friday evening that the meeting had been called to organize a Pee-Wee Marbles League for the summer.

"Kids have been shooting marbles in this community since my grandfather was a boy," he said. "The trouble is, they have been shooting marbles wherever they wanted to—in the school yard, behind the feed store, at home, even in alleys and driveways. And there has been no schedule to it at all. The time has come to organize this activity and put it on an orderly and properly competitive basis."

In 1969, the School Board, under enormous pressure, raised the number of children receiving tuition grants from 200 to over 500 pupils. The pressure put on the School Board, however, was largely from middle and upper income families. The tuition grant program is currently under attack for spending a disproportionate amount of money on children from families with an income of over \$8,000, in contradiction of the Skelly Wright decision.

Some officials within Special Education felt that this program should be abolished altogether. The director of the tuition grant program maintains that the same amount of money spent, for example, on grants for 485 children could provide placements for 1,650 children in public school programs. There are other problems. It costs \$300 a year to transport the children on tuition grants to their private schools, as opposed to the \$175 spent on regular school students.

Others, notably the Concerned Citizens for Exceptional Children, feel that the tuition grant program should be continued. The D.C. Public Schools, they maintain, could never create facilities and programs as effective as those offered by private schools. The cost of trying to do so would be prohibitive, they feel.

It is evident, however, that a disproportionate amount of money and a disproportionate quality of service are available to students on the tuition grant program.

E. The Developmental Center

This Center was established in 1967 as the research arm of Special Education. The 1972 School Budget shows allotment of the center to be \$64,000 in federal funds. A total of over \$300,000, however, is actually allotted to the center through Title VI and Title III federal funds. The center spends these funds on developing curriculum and on experimental programs in which only 117 children are involved.

There is a question as to the necessity of spending hundreds of thousands of dollars on curriculum development when the major problem is a scarcity of existing programs. There is also a question about spending thousands of dollars on experimental programs for a limited number of children when the same funds could provide services for hundreds of others. In one Title III experimental project for rubella children, the center spent \$27,962 on 6 children. In a project for the severely mentally retarded, they spent \$21,088 on another six children. The catch, in this case, is the logic of the federal government which earmarks vast sums for research and experimentation while neglecting the expansion of regular special education programs.

The overriding philosophy of keeping as many exceptional children as possible within the regular classroom, of not isolating them from the mainstream of academic life, is a sound one. But this strategy is doomed to failure unless those children receive, at the same time, the services they need to keep up with their peers. The MIND program, the Social Adjustment and Crisis Resource classes are providing only a fraction of the service needed to keep thousands of children up to their grade level.

Meanwhile, Special Education lacks the staff, the funds and the leadership to do what is necessary. Children are at home, unable to go to school because of the lack of programs. Diagnostic services are not sufficient for the early identification of handicaps, a necessity for the rehabilitation of most exceptional children. Even if such diagnostic services were adequate, there would be no services for the identified children.

Wallace introduced Fred Cagle as the temporary commissioner of the Pee-Wee Marbles League. Fred said a board of directors, an advisory board and a panel of team managers would be formed in the next week or two. Then, he said, the league would apply for the official sanction of the National Pee-Wee Marbles League Association.

Sam McClannay asked if Fred and Wallace thought the kids would be interested in belonging to so many boards and things.

Fred replied that it wouldn't be the kids but the fathers who belonged to all the boards and ran the program. And Wallace added that a Mothers' Auxiliary would be formed so that women could be a part of the "togetherness" of the marbles league.

Hefton Hooley was introduced as Referee in Chief and Clerk of the Course. He outlined the objectives of the league as follows:

- (1) To enlist as many children as possible be-

(Please turn to page 18)

McDowell cont'd

tween the ages of 5 and 15.

(2) To "structure" the league in five divisions according to age, and to provide a full schedule of marbles competition in each division, followed by post season double-elimination tournaments, all-star contests and trips to the state, regional and national tournaments.

(3) To provide uniforms for all competitors; blazers with crests on the pockets for all board members, supervisors and coaches, and some suitable identification, perhaps colorful aprons, for the Mothers' Auxiliary.

(4) To build five small outdoor marbles "arenas" featuring Astro Turf or some other suitable all-weather surface so that the competitors could experience the game of marbles under ideal playing conditions and the kind of competitive pressure that would "teach them about life."

(5) To acquire sponsors for each team to pay for the uniforms and to accustom the competitors to playing a sport with the name of some commercial enterprise on their backs.

(6) To keep assorted statistics, individual standings, team standings and other ratings, and to award a great many trophies, all in order to teach the young competitors the value of sportsmanship, of winning, and of having constant adult supervision.

Sam McClannay asked if it wouldn't maybe be better just to smooth off some marble rings here and there around town and make sure the kids had plenty of marbles, and let them play.

Wallace, Fred and Hefton all replied to this at some length and negatively. They all said again that the children needed organization, supervision, uniforms, standings and everything that goes with modern competition. Besides, Wallace added, the very well-organized children's baseball program still left out a considerable number of children, not to mention their parents.

He said, in fact, that he had certain plans that would soon push the marbles league ahead of the baseball league in prestige. For example, he said he hoped to arrange for some marble-shooting stars as the league developed them, to give endorsements of various local products and businesses in return for small cash payments.

Wallace held the meeting enthralled with his future speculation that some of the less athletic children in town would become agents for the young stars and take over negotiating their endorsement contracts and even their playing contracts if the league ever became fully professional.

Sam McClannay wondered aloud if it might be three or four years before the marble league reached a full professional status.

"I've always been an optimist," Wallace Murkley replied heartily. "In my opinion we are much fatter along the road with organized children's sports than most people realize."

He adjourned the meeting after asking interested fathers to stay behind to be measured for their blazers with crests on the pockets.

Richmond Times-Dispatch

NATURAL LIVING | Paula Ayers | Inadequacy

Part II

THE national sugar consumption is 100 pounds per person per year, compared to 10 pounds per year for the pioneers. This is more than 1/2 cup a day, and that doesn't include the refined starches, which quickly change to sugar in the body.

When this sugar raises the sugar in the blood too high, insulin is secreted causing the sugar to be stored as glycogen. Insulin must be deactivated by hormones from the adrenal cortex called glucocorticoids; otherwise it will go on removing glucose from the blood indefinitely, causing the blood sugar to drop to a very low level. Thus a high refined carbohydrate diet (sugar, white flour, macaroni, pastries etc.) not only strains the insulin-producing pancreas but also strains the adrenal cortex, leading to hypoadrenocorticism.

The natural sugars and starches in unrefined grains and fruit and vegetables don't strain the pancreas and the adrenal cortex the way refined foods do, and they come with the vitamins and minerals needed for proper assimilation and utilization.

When the blood sugar level drops too low due to imbalanced hormones and overly refined foods, the body produces energy from stored fat. However, for complete, clean oxidation, some glucose is still needed. Otherwise diacetic acid and acetone result, leading to acidosis. Furthermore, the brain, kidneys, and red blood cells can't use fat for energy production; they begin to starve and function badly when blood sugar drops. Various less vital body proteins can be broken down to glucose to partially fill the needs of the brain. However, this leaves nitrogenous wastes which increase the acidity of the tissues and blood.

Refined carbohydrates aggravate the low blood sugar. But the undersecretion of adrenal cortex hormones, i.e. hypoadrenocorticism, is probably the cause of the low blood sugar (which isn't caused

Hard Times

JAMES RIDGEWAY

'Reforming' the Mining Act

AS part of the effort to "save the environment" the government is getting ready to "reform" the Mining Act of 1872. The "reform" will be part of the President's "revolution" and hence tied to his nutty revenue sharing ideas.

Under the mining law anyone can enter federal lands, except national parks and certain areas specifically closed, to prospect for "hard" minerals. The law basically applies to metals: iron, copper, lead, uranium. An individual can stake a claim of twenty acres, or up to 120 acres if he is part of a group. The claim is filed with the county. While the land is federal, the government has no knowledge that a claim has been filed. So long as the individual group, company, etc. searches for minerals, he can file for a patent to the claim. On paying a fee of \$2.50 per acre for a placer claim and \$5 per acre for a lode claim, the government must give the prospector full title to the land, including title to the surface resources such as timber. The fees were established in 1872. There are no regulations as to how a miner goes about his business. In exploring the claim, he can cut and bulldoze roads, tear down trees, dredge, strip, dig pits, etc., at will.

Some 50 percent of all the land in the West falls under this law. It includes the most extraordinary and beautiful natural resources that we have. The purpose of the law, of course, is to encourage its exploitation. And the results have been truly hideous. In Tucson, Arizona, open pit copper mines have gouged out the mountains. The mine operations call for so much water that the groundtable has been lowered, threatening the water supply for the city of Tucson. Cliffs of mine tailings are picked up by the wind and blow into towns nearby the mines causing a terrific air pollution problem. Piles of uranium mine tailings along the Colorado River are a water pollution hazard. In Wyoming mining companies routinely plow the land with bulldozers in their search for elusive jade boulders. In Idaho, American Smelting & Refining Co. has begun prospecting in the beautiful White Clouds area. Limestone mining operations are ruining the mountains in the Pike National Forest, Colorado. Above Tucson in the Santa Rita Mountains, Home-Stake Production Co. is about to open a \$1.5 million limestone quarry and plant. Dennis K. Pickens, Home-Stake's senior vice-president explains the plan: "Our plant is a very small one. It's nothing compared to what the larger companies will do once they start operating in the area. It's not a legal matter, nor an ethical one. That whole mountain will come down if we can sell enough limestone over the coming years."

When he was Secretary of Interior Stewart Udall

by overactivity of the insulin-secreting pancreas, as previously thought). Dr. Tintera postulates 3 types of hypoadrenocorticism: inherited, congenital, and acquired.

Constitutional, or inherited, hypoadrenocorticism is considered by Dr. Tintera to be the most common. It is found in the family background of one or both parents.

Congenital hypoadrenocorticism is acquired during development in the uterus and not through heredity. When the mother has low adrenal cortex hormones she will use the adrenal cortex hormones of the growing fetus, causing exhaustion of the fetal adrenals and giving the baby a predisposition to endocrine malfunction. This explains why women with hypoadrenocorticism feel good during pregnancy but suffer "postpartum depression" after the child, with its supply of hormones, is separated from the mother. Futher, Dr. Tintera writes, "Prenatal and neonatal drains on the adrenal may conceivably account for the absurdly high incidence of mental retardation --calculated by some to be 10% of the children born today."

Lie cont'd

The President, as he has shown in other matters dealing with race and prejudice, has an extraordinary willingness not only to accept the baser instincts of the nation (as most Presidents have done) but to cultivate them actively (as few have done.) It is a terrible quality that stands out again in the Calley case: Nixon's apartheid view of law and order.

I know that many on the left have described Calley as an unfortunate scapegoat who should not be made to bear the sins of a whole system. But Greider puts it right: "The idea of assuming collective national guilt for Mylai--a notion which may be satisfying to people who oppose the war anyway--does not settle anything. When you say we are all guilty for Mylai, that has truth in it, but it is also another way of saying no one is guilty."

Yes, General Westmoreland, and President Johnson and Nixon are worse war criminals

proposed to change the mining act, arranging for removal of minerals under lease arrangements between the government and companies. That would afford some measure of control of where the mining was done and how it was carried out. But Nixon, who gets a good bit of political support from the mining people, never has mentioned the 1872 law in any of his messages. The assistant secretary at Interior in charge of public lands has been Harrison Loesch, a Montrose, Wyoming attorney who represented mine operators: Loesch took the view that the federal government was too harsh on the mining companies and should go easier. While he was secretary Hickel declared for the administration, "It (the mining law) is not the villain that it is so frequently portrayed. Perhaps the most important function this law performs is the stimulation of individual incentive to seek out and develop valuable minerals which are essential to the continued growth and prosperity of this nation."

But things are so bad they can't go on much longer without some change. Morris Udall, the Arizona congressman, is proposing a bill embodying his brother's lease system as a replacement for the 1872 act. And Wayne Aspinall, the House Interior Committee chairman, who usually backs industry in the mountain states, apparently is ready to endorse a modest change in the law, one which would revise the fee schedule and allow the government to institute environmental safeguards. But he would leave the basic act in force. The Nixon people are silent, although in Minnesota where the Izaak Walton League members sued to stop prospectors from digging up a wilderness area, the government opposed them. A change in the mining act probably will be part of a broader change in policies governing public lands. Some Democrats want the federal government to have the final say in how land, public and private, is used. But Nixon is adamant in wanting to turn over land-use policy to state governments. This is part of his revolutionary program for returning power to the people. The people in this instance being the state governments; in the West they are all too often part and parcel of the mining combines.

STRAY ITEMS: In violation of principle, not to mention law, the administration recently ordered HEW to hold regional conferences to promote its health proposals . . . Cigarette packages sold in the US carry a health warning, but those sold abroad do not carry a warning. . . . This year the Southern Corn Leaf Blight may take a bigger toll on the corn crop. Last year it reduced the yield by 10 percent or so. More important, we may be spreading this disease to other countries through the export of diseased seed corn to underdeveloped nations. Thailand's entire supply of seed corn, for example, comes from the US.

Acquired hypoadrenocorticism can result from hypopituitarism (below normal levels of pituitary hormones) or from steroid (cortisone) therapy. More often, it is developed by individuals subject to great stress. Hans Selye found that the body reacts the same way to all stress--whether it is predominantly physical stress (an infection, or accident) or predominantly mental stress (overwork, loss of a loved one). His theory, explained in Stress of Life, has been oversimplified into the now popular notion of "psychosomatic" disease, after years of being ignored by the medical profession.

Under stress, the adrenal cortex is called upon to secrete various hormones which mobilize the body for action. In fact, during stress all the organs of the body show degeneration except the adrenals, which actually flourish.

However, even the adrenals become tired. After the hyper (more than usual) secretion of hormones during the (1) alarm reaction and the (2) stage of resistance, the adrenals pass to hypo (less than usual) secretion during the (3) stage of exhaustion.

than was Calley, trained as he was to mechanically love his country and hate gooks and to make these imperatives inseparable. But then, if we were to move against those responsible, would they not become merely scapegoats for ourselves? And so on.

How do we retrieve ourselves from the barbarous values that have engulfed us in this war? Not by turning a rare direct confrontation with the truth of that war into an intellectual moral exercise.

We either begin somewhere or not at all. And if the latter course is followed, as seems to be the case, the Vietnam war will not even have the minimal virtue of girding our consciences against a parallel future tragedy. We shall find ourselves coming out of Indochina as we have come out of Mylai, with heroes rather than with shame. And in that will be the seed of the next Vietnam.

Scott makes it hard on supporters

SOME education progressives in town are muting their criticisms of school superintendent Hugh Scott in order not to aid Anita Allen in her feud with Scott. The superintendent isn't making it any easier for his supporters. . . .The refusal to permit Angela Davis posters to be displayed in teachers' lounges, the slap at a group of teachers who took direct action to protest conditions at their schools and Scott's over-emphasis on administrative concerns are among the sticking points. That speech Scott gave the other day, in which he said that many parents "deny their children the most important thing -- not love, but sitting down and telling them, 'You can't have this now,'" didn't help either. In the same speech, Scott took a swipe at white long-hairs, saying that when he was in Detroit he saw "the worst-looking children ever -- hippies and yuppies --coming out of 15 and 20-room mansions."

Board race warm-up

A NUMBER of groups around town have begun trying to find a strong candidate to run against Anita Allen in the at-large School Board race this fall. Among the names being mentioned are Barbara Simmons, Dave Eaton and Lola Singletary. . . . A SCHEME by Albert Rosenfield to have Joe Yeldell named a consultant to the School Board to bird-dog Hugh Scott (as a prelude to pushing Yeldell into the superintendent's slot) apparently aborted when Yeldell declined to cooperate.

Three years after

IT is now three years since the '68 riots. A month and a half after the uprising Commissioner Washington said: "We must begin our planning now. According to reports, some cities affected by civic disturbances, for one reason or the other, have not proceeded with planning and rebuilding at a very rapid pace. We cannot permit this to happen in Washington. I propose * * * that planning for the rebuilding effort be completed in 100 days from today. In this way, we can start actual rebuilding before the end of the summer." . . . Three years later only one housing project has been built in the riot areas and only one more is underway. None of the proposed new stores and offices have been built. . . . Commissioner Washington's goals have diminished. A few days ago, he pointed out to a Washington Post reporter that "eyesores and hazards" had been largely removed during the past three years. Some 200 damaged buildings have been demolished. 235 vacant lots graded and fenced, 18 temporary parks and playgrounds built and new, brighter lighting installed along the main streets. Says the Commissioner now: "These accomplishments represent a real start on rebuilding the neighborhoods affected by the civil disorders. We are all impatient with the pace of development, but the task we have set for ourselves is a lengthy and difficult one." . . . Another view was offered the Post by Leroy Martin: "The man just don't care about us and all that talk don't mean nothing. They ain't never gonna rebuild this street and they want us to die just like it." . . . Current plans for new housing in the riot areas would produce 725 fewer low-income units than needed, says RIA. Only 54 units of low cost public housing are firmly planned for Shaw. . . . Meanwhile the forced migration of people moved because of urban renewal continues. There are 1800 families in the District now waiting for relocation housing, and thousands of others are threatened by projects such as the Metro, the McClean Gardens complex, the downtown renewal project.

The 'edifice complex' runs wild

WASHINGTON's planners still operate under the philosophy of "if it moves, evict it and replace it with something else." All over town neighborhoods are being cancelled like last season's TV show. Three thousand residents about to be booted out of McClean Gardens. More than a hundred small businessmen being evicted from downtown in order to build a sterile Rosslyn-like center city. Every home within a half-mile of a proposed Metro stop ripe for acquisition by commercial developers after the present owners are driven out by rising taxes or seizure by eminent domain. The vicinity of Union Station threatened by a planned visitor's center and transportation complex. A sports arena planned for downtown certain to produce more evictions. . . . Everywhere, people are being sacrificed to buildings. And the Walter Washingtons and the Walter Fauntroys are placidly delivering the city to the developers.

The tax base fallacy

ONE of the arguments for the forced displacement of people to make way for new projects is that it will improve the tax base. For example, the District Building says that tax revenues from the McClean Gardens area will go up from \$200,000 a year to some \$4 million a year if a planned hotel-apartment-office-hospital complex is constructed. Similar arguments are made on behalf of raising height limitations downtown. But what really happens when density is increased? Out in San Francisco, where numerous new skyscrapers are planned, dress manufacturer Alvin Duskin took a newspaper ad to warn that the city would become "like New York and Chicago, where life has all the joys of the bottom of an elevator shaft -- a crowded ele-

vator shaft where everybody has guns." Duskin claims that the towers in S.F. since 1965 have had a blighting effect and he cites a report that showed that while jobs held by commuters had gone up 23%, jobs for city dwellers had increased only 1%. The Bay Guardian did an analysis that shows the tax base effect of the Bank of America building in downtown S.F. Before the building was constructed, the site provided the city with about \$281,000 in property taxes annually. The building now yields \$3.1 million. But city services are primarily accorded people and not buildings. And there are now 5,000 people working where once only 425 lived. On a per-occupant basis, the property tax revenue has actually declined 3.3%.

Gus Tyler, writing in the Saturday Review, succinctly explained the relationship between income and expenditures: "Several scholarly studies have come up with this piece of empiric pessimism: if the gross income of a city goes up 100%, revenue rises only 90%, and expenditures rise 110%."

Notes the Guardian: "Consequently, the bigger New York/Chicago/San Francisco economies grow, the worse shape the budget and city services seem to be in. It's a new field for urban economists: the diseconomy of bigness...."

There is other evidence that using increased density to improve the tax base is self-defeating. A 1969 study by the League of Industrial Democracy shows that municipalities of 100,000 to 299,000 spend \$14.50 per person on police. Those 300,000 to 499,000 spend \$18.33, and those of 500,000 to a million spend \$21.88. New York spends \$39.83. (D.C., incidentally, spends \$110!) Similar leaps in per-capita spending apply to expenditures for hospitals, fire protection and sanitation.

In short, until the urban dog stops chasing the tax base tail, and until we start planning this city for the people who live here now (rather than for the benefit of developers seeking to remove blacks, small businessmen and others from land with speculative value), urban services will continue to decline, alienation to the city by its residents will grow and the financial problems of DC will deepen.

Housing conditions worsen

HOUSING conditions in DC have grown worse since 1960, according to an analysis of new census data by the Washington Center for Metropolitan Studies. Severe overcrowding has increased with 44% of the city's children living in overcrowded conditions. . . . Although the number of black homeowners is up from 36,000 to 45,000, the proportion of homeowners in black-occupied units has declined from 32% to 27%. Total homeownership is down 2,000 units.

Welfare for Winnie and Phil

Welfare boss Winnifred Thompson rents a house at Jr. Village for \$90 a month. . . . Winnie's boss, Phil Rutledge, flies first class at government expense to out-of-town engagements. . . . FLAXIE Pinkett refused to renew the lease of the Neighborhood Development Center #1 at 1507 9th St. NW. NDC #1 had to move to smaller offices at 1322 9th NW in order to make way for expanded operations by the Pinkett real estate firm.

Bikes get attention

WHEN the Capitol East Gazette suggested a few years back that a serious effort should be made to provide bikeways for the District, a number of our readers thought we had finally gone off the deep end. Now comes news that even the Secretary of Transportation is pushing the bike as an alternative mode of transportation. Secretary Volpe is said to be ready to recommend color-coded streets with lanes for bikes only; installation of bike racks at federal installations; provision to carry bikes on the Metro; and bike storage areas at suburban fringer parking areas. . . . Incidentally, May 16 is "Bike Day" and there will be a ride from DOT to the Sylvan Theatre to boost biking.

Jail crowding bad

OVERCROWDING at DC Jail is getting worse. On one recent day there were 1,194 inmates -- five hundred over recommended capacity. . . . DON'T let John Mitchell tell you that he brought law and order to DC. 1970 FBI crime statistics show that five large American cities -- Pittsburgh, Seattle, Cleveland, Kansas City, Mo., and Oakland -- had larger declines in crime than did DC. And they did it without preventive detention, without excessive expenditures for police and without no-knock. . . . SPEAKING of preventive detention, it is interesting to note that President Nixon has different standards for different people on this issue. In DC, you can be locked before trial. But in Georgia, thanks to the President, you can be released after trial and conviction for mass murder, provided you are Lt. Calley.

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d.c. gazette

VOL. II No.5

JAN. 5-17 1971

25¢

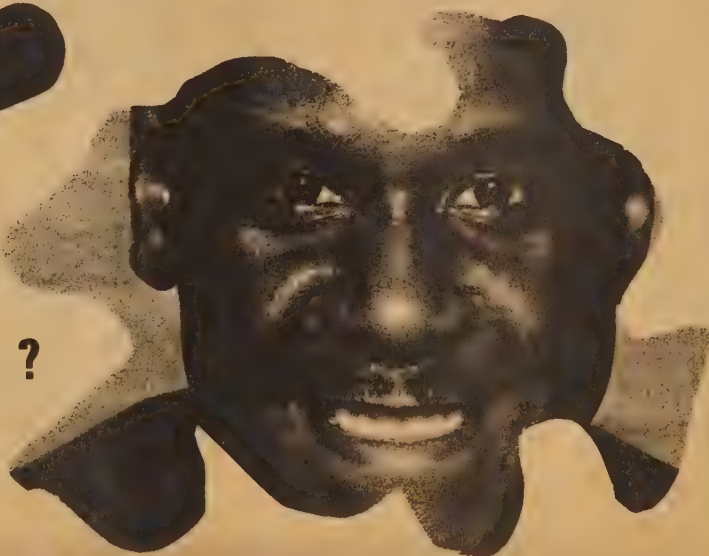


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Fiasco at Incinerator No.5

ANDREA O. COHEN



"A CRIMINAL ACT"



"PROGRESS"

PCOBB
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TO burn or not to burn was the question at the City Council's recent hearings on proposed waste disposal regulations. The issue not only generated a certain amount of light as well as heat, but brought forth a volley of criticism against the Department of Sanitary Engineering and its director, Norman Jackson, for failing to comply with the Council and Commissioner's order of last spring to look into means other than incineration to meet the critical situation in solid waste disposal.

By 1972 the District will produce some 3000 tons of waste daily. At present there are four single-chamber, flue-fed incinerators reducing 1200 tons of waste per day before it is transported and dumped into a landfill site at Oxon Point; the remaining garbage is dumped at the site without being reduced. But the landfill space at Oxon Point has run out. Another site, owned by the District is available at Cockpit Point, but means of reducing and transporting the waste must be worked out in order to meet the standards of the new "Air Quality Control Regulations of the District of Columbia," under which single-chamber flue-fed incinerators will be prohibited after 1972.

Jackson's solution is to construct and operate Incinerator #5, which would have a capacity of 1500 tons per day, and barge the remaining tonnage to Cockpit Point, despite the fact that he had been directed to rule out barging, because it is the most costly and pollution-producing transport method. Jackson had been told to put out bids for rail haul.

The history of Incinerator #5 is a dismal story of political parrying. There had been an open flue incinerator at Kennilworth, right near the proposed site for #5. The residents of the area complained about it for years, but it was not until a child burned to death in it, that it was closed down early in 1965. Within months plans for a closed-flue Incinerator #5 took shape.

In fiscal '65, Congress first appropriated \$430,000 for the design of the incinerator, which was to have a capacity of 800 tons per day; in 1966 another \$4 million was appropriated for its completion. The Department of Sanitary Engineering requested and received an additional \$11 million for fiscal '69 arguing that new stringent air pollution standards necessitated more sophisticated air pollution equipment, that the capacity of the incinerator had been increased to 1500 tons per day; and that there had been a rise in costs. In an amendment to its appropriation request for fiscal '70, the department asked for another \$7,750,000, justifying the 52% increase over its own estimate made just a year earlier on the basis that only now, after it had finalized its plans and received com-

mitments from suppliers, could it calculate the actual cost of the facility. Again, Jackson got what he wanted, and by fiscal '70, \$23,180,000 had been appropriated for Incinerator #5. In four years its estimated cost had risen 570%, (and 5 million more dollars are needed to complete the burner.) Furthermore, in spite of the Council and Commissioner's directive not to barge waste, Jackson chose to do so and went so far as to commit some 12 to 15 million to dredge and construct a pier. If these commitments are not fulfilled, the city may loose the right to landfill at Cockpit Point.

Though it would cost the city dearly to halt construction of Incinerator #5 in favor of an alternate form of waste disposal, the City Council took an uncompromising stand against continuing plans for #5. "We are concerned," said Chairman Gilbert Hahn, "that the Sanitation Department has been sticking blindly to outmoded plans that are the least cost effective and the most pollution creating." With #5 operating at a capacity of 1500 tons per day the remaining gunk, under Jackson's plan, would be barged, "a system which has not yet been proven effective. If it proves inadequate, there would be no alternative but to renovate two of the present four incinerators (the other two are too far gone) to supplement #5, which would not only violate pollution standards, but cost the city some 10 million. Moreover, although Jackson justifies his plan as the only one proven effective, plans for future solid waste disposal must rely on technology and methods which, though not yet operational doubtless soon will be, and sinking millions into a system soon to be obsolete is, as Hahn put it, reminiscent of the "street car tunnels laid under Dupont Circle, which disrupted business and traffic, just when street cars were being permanently discontinued."

Although not yet proven through actual performance, there are methods of solid waste disposal which hold great promise, such as the recycling process developed by Strobel and Rongved Engineering Consultants, in which all solid waste is shredded, then broken down chemically, further shredded upgraded and chemically refined. No burning is involved and all that is left is inert matter, which has various industrial uses. The firm is not only willing to build the facilities, which require no special power installations, but to put up a surety performance guarantee, which no one else, including Jackson, is willing to do.

Another alternative, favored by the Council, is to establish a bale site where waste could be shredded and then hauled to a landfill. Such a facility would have more flexibility than incineration as its capacity would be flexible and it could be converted to a recycling system.

Councilmen Tucker, Robinson, Hahn and Anderson accused Jackson of seeing the solid waste disposal problem in one dimensional terms, solving one crisis by creating new ones. Witnesses agreed that from a pollution standpoint, burning was the least desirable way of getting rid of waste. The incinerator will place 350 tons of particulate matter into the air every year, and as Dr. Harry Heimann, research professor in environmental medicine at the Mount Sinai School of Medicine of the City University of New York, testified: "Lower levels of pollution (such as acid gasses and particulates) -- the type that irritate the human airways -- continued over weeks and months, can aggravate sickness of the cardio-respiratory system. Children, it appears, are especially likely to be adversely affected, as are the elderly." And where is the incinerator being constructed? The site is approximately 400-500 yards behind the Thomas Elementary School and playground, just across the Anacostia River from the Springarn Senior High School, Young Elementary, Brown Junior High, and Phelps Vocational Schools, and its smoke will be inhaled by thousands of inhabitants of Far Northeast.

According to Jackson, new incinerator anti-pollution devices should cut particulates by 99%. The equipment has not been properly tested, however, and is effective only if operated with utmost operational efficiency, which can not be guaranteed. For example, the Pepco plant, though equipped with technically superior anti-pollution equipment, violates air pollution standards every day of the year.

Moreover, the citizens affected by #5 were not consulted either at the time it was first planned or since. As Dr. Robinson put it, "that's what government is all about, citizen participation. . . and it seems there was an insensitivity on the part of the D.C. government to the people who live there." The new incinerator is hidden behind the Pepco building and few people knew it was being built until recently, and now that they do, complaints are pouring in.

In conclusion, Dr. Robinson stated that "We think that the public interests against building Incinerator #5 are so great that whatever losses entailed by the halting of its construction should be readily accepted by the District of Columbia."

Unfortunately, in this instance as in so many others, it's less than likely that those public interests will be served and construction of the incinerator stopped. Not only would it cost the District millions of dollars, but would entail breaking contracts that could cost the District future contracts. Further, the Commissioner would have to admit to a costly major fiasco.

Hard Times

Nixon's a mess

NIXON'S a mess. Production is falling, inflation increasing. With more and more people out of work, the President vetoes a special manpower bill because it will create public jobs and declares, "WPA jobs are not the answer for the men and women who have them, for government, which is less efficient as a result or for the taxpayers who must foot the bill."

He works behind the scenes to gut the food stamp program and hopes Congress will someday enact the Family Assistance program, the dim little scheme which actually will cut poor off the welfare rolls and replace them with blue collar workers in the South. He's against comprehensive national health insurance, but finds time to hype a national children's parley aimed at exploiting the 205 year old market for creative playthings.

As a conservationist Nixon fights for SST and seeks (unsuccessfully) to remove fixed deadlines from air pollution legislation lest the auto companies be compelled to produce pollution-free cars by 1976. Nixon, the diplomat, speedily moves towards peace in Indochina by deepening our involvement in Cambodia and announces a virtual resumption of the air war over North Vietnam. He will continue to curb the Defense Department by increasing its budget. What people fear is that in playing "football" in Vietnam, Nixon will launch some sort of insane invasion of North Vietnam under the pretext of freeing prisoners.

CONNALLY'S PRESENCE in the regime cements the peace Nixon made with LBJ during the last election. Long before November, 1968, LBJ was saying Nixon would win, and he scarcely lifted a finger to help Humphrey. While Nixon is usually accused of being the puppet of the Eastern Kingmakers, that's not entirely true. He's well liked in oil country. Perry Bass, inheritor of his late uncle Sid Richardson's oil kingdom, was on Nixon's finance committee. Bass was Connally's law partner, and Connally made a pile as executor of the Richardson will.

During the campaign Bass told Connally to stay clear of Humphrey. Connally, fearing the estate money might stop, obeyed orders.

Connally's widely known for two things: He pushed Johnson during 1960 by claiming Kennedy was dying of a "fatal" disease, and he got shot at Dallas. That made him famous overnight and his clothes were put on display.

Nixon's been sore at David Kennedy for some time. For at least a year, Charles Walker, the undersecretary and former American Bankers Association lobbyist, ran the Treasury. Walker worked with Burns and McCracken in implementing Nixon's so-called economic policy, i.e. running up interest rates and creating unemployment. That's a carbon copy of Eisenhower's economics in the 1950s, also designed by Burns. Then as now it was a flop, producing a recession.

Now Connally is supposed to get all those southern Democratic votes and help with the economy by pushing for Nixon's goofy "revenue sharing" plan, which would have the federal government collect all the tax money and then turn it over to incompetent or crooked state governments. Connally's biggest headache will be Wright Patman, his fellow Democrat and a Texan, who heads the banking committee in the House. Patman doesn't like Connally, is opposed to revenue-sharing, and can't abide party turncoats.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION officials won't pay sick and crippled miners their rightful disability funds under the new mining laws. The SS resorts to bureaucratic nonsense, insisting men prove they worked underground for 10 years, produce x-rays, etc. Courts are backed up with social security cases in Eastern Kentucky, and processing claims in that area, where the need is greatest, is the slowest.

Meanwhile, with unemployment running 30 percent in Appalachian coal towns, the Interior Department announces a \$675,000 "pilot" effort



WELL, I GUESS YOU CAN KILL SOME OF THE PEOPLE MOST OF THE TIME, AND MOST OF THE PEOPLE SOME OF THE TIME. AS LONG AS YOU DON'T KILL ALL OF THE PEOPLE ALL OF THE TIME

to establish miner training programs to "alleviate an increasingly serious mining manpower shortage." Interior wants to import Chicanos, farm workers and Cuban refugees and train them to be miners.

HICKEL IS NO CONSERVATIONIST. Under his leadership the Interior Department opposed reform of the 1872 mining act. That act allows any person or corporation to mine public lands for \$5 an acre with no regard for environmental pollution. Land throughout the West has been laid waste due to this act. Hickel also sided with cattlemen in reversing a Udall rule which would have increased the rent they pay for grazing cattle on the public ranges. Rent monies go to reseed the badly eroded range. Hickel's policy ensured that less and less land will be reseeded every year.

Hickel opposed absolute liability in oil spills off-shore; he wouldn't endorse proposals to protect injured third parties such as homeowners, motel operators, etc., in case of an oil spill. He stopped, then permitted resumption of the leasing program on the outer-continental shelf. His assistant secretary in charge of minerals, Harrison Loesch, argued the government should adopt a more tolerant attitude. Carl Klein, Hickel's right hand man for water pollution, argued against stiff federal enforcement of the water pollution laws. Klein believed pollution was a local matter, and at one point even declared the federal government shouldn't try to finance a water pollution clean-up.

ROGERS C. B. MORTON, the new Interior Secretary, voted as a Congressman in favor of billboards and is all for the SST. He sponsored the National Timber Supply Act, which sought to circumvent the sustained yield system and increase the cuts of the national forest. In the judgement of many foresters the cuts are already too large. Morton spoke in favor of protecting wetlands along the Chesapeake Bay, but voted against a bill which would have allowed the Interior Department to preserve estuaries.

(Please turn to Page 11)

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Christmas traditions

NEEDING a Christmas tree bulb, I went over to Mr. Bumbleton's house to borrow one. He had extras but was apologetic: "It will have to be a sort of sickly looking purple one, you know. The tradition in my wife's family is to light the tree only with purple bulbs."

"I forgot that we had been through this in Christmases past," I said. "Our tradition, with no disrespect to your wife's distinguished line, is never to use a purple bulb. But we have a concurrent tradition of forgetting to buy spares, so I'll take one and fix it with squirt-can frosting."

Mr. Bumbleton offered eggnog, which I accepted. It had a great foamy head on it, and the nog itself was almost too thick to drink.

"Don't I recall that this is another tradition?"

"Yes, and again from my wife's side," he said. "The very thick eggnog tradition started with Grandmother Fescue. She would not drink anything with alcohol in it. But she had no trouble eating it with a spoon."

While I bit at the eggnog with my upper teeth, I tried to remember some of the other Christmas traditions Mr. Bumbleton had told me about.

"What was that custom your father had about a guest at Christmas dinner?" I asked.

"Well, when my brothers and sisters and I were growing up, Father always made it a point to bring home a bum off the street to Christmas dinner."

"That was a splendid lesson in charity and understanding. You must have met some interesting characters."

"Not exactly. It was always Uncle Al he brought home." Mr. Bumbleton said.

"Haven't you told me that the family still keeps the tradition alive?"

"Yes," Mr. Bumbleton said. "The tradition is alive and so is Uncle Al. He is quite an old codger now but a very successful student of probabilities, as he calls Himself. He flies up from the Florida race tracks for Christmas dinner. Uncle Al will be eating with my sister Martha this year."

"Martha is the artist?"

"Truth is better served by saying my sister Martha has an artistic temperament. She is the one who won't have a real tree in her house. She makes her own artistic Christmas trees. This year, for example, her Christmas tree is constructed entirely of soda straws. Sometimes she makes it of coat hangers. Once she suspended an old hoop skirt from the ceiling, used green paper napkins for foliage and coated the whole thing with corn flakes dyed white."

I seemed to recall that Mr. Bumbleton's sister Martha had once been trapped in one of her own ingenious Christmas trees.

"What do I remember about Bert?"

"The possibilities are limitless and uniformly appalling," Mr. Bumbleton said. "I would suppose I might have told you about the tradition in his family that the man of the house shoots Christmas dinner, a duck, a wild turkey or something of the sort. Some years ago Bert hunted three days before Christmas without luck. Uncle Al was at Bert's house that year, and the old man was about to starve."

"Uncle Al found a solution, did he?"

"He did. When Bert came home for more ammunition about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the famished Uncle Al came up with a way to satisfy the tradition that Christmas dinner had to be shot. He found some pork chops in the refrigerator, took 'em out in the back yard and shot 'em with Bert's gun. They had a fine dinner

and Bert quit grumbling when got carried away with the fun of picking the shot out of the pork chops. Tradition is fine but a little judicious flexibility can make an even merrier Christmas."

"If I eat any more of this eggnog, I'm going to be too flexible to get home," I said. "Merry Christmas, Mr. Bumbleton."

He opened the door for me, and then he shouted in a voice meant for everyone: "Merry Christmas."

(Richmond Times-Dispatch)



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The DC Gazette is published biweekly (24 times a year). Available by mail at \$5 a year. Single copies are 25¢ each. Ten or more copies: 15¢ each. Twenty-five or more copies: 10¢ each.

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LIVING Foods of imperialism

Part III

IN Africa, Dr. Price (*Nutrition and Physical Degeneration*) was impressed by the health and ruggedness of the native people, which contrasted sharply to the low resistance to disease of the foreigners. It was amazing that the native people could remain healthy when constantly exposed to dysentery epidemics, malaria mosquitoes, disease-carrying ticks, typhus-carrying lice, the tsetse fly and other insects and tropical diseases. As long as traditional ways of living were retained, they were likewise immune to tooth decay, appendicitis, gall bladder trouble, cystitis and duodenal ulcer and cancer reported the doctor in charge of a government hospital. However, degeneration began once modern ways were adopted.

The Masai, noted for height, are herders with an advanced veterinary knowledge. Dr. Price saw them surgically remove a thorn from the mouth of a cow that wasn't eating properly. The wound was rubbed with ashes of a plant known for its styptic properties.

They milk the cows daily and bleed the steers at regular intervals. The jugular vein is pierced so skillfully that the animals don't even flinch. After a large gourd is filled, the torque is removed and the bleeding stops as ashes are rubbed into the wound. The blood is defibrinated by whipping it in the gourd and then drunk raw. Each growing child and pregnant or lactating woman receives a portion. The brain is cooked like meat.

The Masai judge the value of a cow by the length of time it takes her calf to stand on its feet and run after it is born, which is only a few minutes. In modernized countries, cows are bred for quantity production of milk. The quality suffers as quantity increases and the constitution of the cow is weaker than her less profitable forebears. Thus modern cows are very susceptible to disease and their milk must be pasteurized before it's considered safe.

The unmodernized Masai have effective health measures for humans as well as cattle. They have known for 200 years that mosquitoes

carry malaria. Tribe members who get syphilis from Arabs are exposed to malaria, to prevent or relieve syphilitic infection of the spinal cord and brain. This was supposedly a discovery of modern medicine in the thirties.

The Masai technology was also highly skilled. They make their own knives and spearheads, which are tempered by pounding. Their locally made blades won't break as readily as foreign-made, and they can be straightened no matter how bent, and they take a sharper edge.

The traditional Africans found life joyful. A mining prospector who had spent 20 years in Uganda said his choice of heaven was Uganda, as it had been before civilization came to it.

Tooth decay rises as diets get modernized. Deformity of dental arches increases in proportion to the length of time a tribe has been using refined foods. The simplest deformity is the narrowing of the dental arches, making the two front teeth protrude. Also, the two upper cuspids are forced outside the arch and look like "vampire" teeth.

Where diet is even worse, decay further increases and there are more severe deviations from the usual ethnic facial form. Instead of the two dental arches meeting in a good bite, the lower jaw either greatly recedes from the upper (weak chin), or protrudes so much that the upper jaw falls completely inside it (lantern jaw) as dramatically shown by pictures in Dr. Price's book.

Dr. Price wrote:

"The native African is not only chafing under the taxation by foreign overlords, but is conscious that his race becomes blighted when met by our modern civilization. I found them well aware of the fact that those of their tribes who had adopted European methods of living and foods not only developed rampant tooth decay, but other degenerative processes."

He was even asked several times by black students in mission schools if he thought the native Africans must go the way of the Indians in America.

In French Equatorial Africa, the population dropped from 20 million native people in 1911 to 2 1/2 million in 1921. In *The Vanishing Tribes of Kenya*, Major Browne says, "It must also be remembered that the 'blessings of civilization' are not as obvious as some simple-minded folk would like to believe... There is, in their uncontaminated society, no pauperism, no paid prostitution, very little serious drunkenness, and on the whole astonishingly little crime; while practically everyone has enough to eat, sufficient clothing, and an adequate dwelling, according to the primitive native standard. Of what civilized community can as much be said?"

NATURAL LIVING CLASS

We have a natural living class at the Free Clinic, Wisconsin and Volta NW, each Wednesday beginning at 8 p.m. -- P.A.

Shirley McLaine tells of living with a Masai group. She left them by plane on only an hour's notice in order to intercept a safari 300 miles away. In leave-taking, the chief said Masai would protect her in that region. An hour later the plane left her a few miles in front of the safari. After the plane left, a Masai warrior appeared and asked if she was Shirley McLaine. "Yes!" He silently stood guard by her during the rest of the safari. The Masai don't use drums or smoke signals. Perhaps their natural way of living enables them to use telepathic communication easily.

Unlike the Masai the Kikuyu Tribe are agricultural, living mainly on sweet potatoes, corn, beans, some bananas and millet. They and other agricultural groups are shorter than tribes using animal foods, and are dominated by them. Like many primitive peoples, the girls eat a special diet for 6 months prior to marriage. There is also a special diet during gestation and lactation. Children are nursed for 3 harvests and each new pregnancy is preceded with a special diet. Their decay rate is a low 5.5%.

Another agricultural tribe, the Wakambas, file their teeth, losing much protective enamel. Yet they maintain a mere 6.2% rate of decay if they keep to the native diet. Dr. Price found that the unmodernized people often depend heavily on sun-dried fresh water fish and fish eggs which are carried long distances back to the tribal territories. Insects and ant eggs are also valued. In the Congo, one tribe was able to have only 2.2% decay while on a diet of bananas, sweet potatoes, cereals and goat milk. The more animal foods eaten, the lower the decay rate. Some tribes have no decay at all. (This doesn't mean it isn't possible to have excellent teeth and health on a vegetarian diet, as will be covered in future issues.)

(To be continued)

FAUNTROY PARTY: There will be a party for Walter Fauntroy on Jan. 8 at 8 p.m. to midnight at St. Mark's Church, 3rd & A SE. \$5 per couple.

DRUG PROGRAM: The DC Dept. of Recreation and Lorton Reformatory are presenting a program on drugs at Hine Jr. High, 7th & C SE. on Jan. 13 at 7 p.m. Included will be dramatic presentations by Lorton inmates. For information call 629-7264.

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Our struggle for a better world takes many forms, but none is more important than the rearing and educating of our children. We believe that children raised in wholeness and natural pride will not grow up to be slavish adults, nor agree to immoral politics and irresponsible technology.

Our present system of public education, coercive in its methods, is a symptom and major cause of our unsatisfactory way of life. It ignores the requirements of normal growth, subordinates everything to centralized administration, and undermines the very best of our democratic ideals. Perhaps this system can be changed from within. We hope so. But one thing is clear: it cannot be changed without working models of a better way, both as examples and as a competitive spur.

Such models exist. They have been described in dozens of books and hundreds of periodicals. They are known as "free schools," and are what is meant by the recurrent phrase "alternative education." Everywhere in our country — and now in impressive numbers — independent young adults are manning such schools. Their methods are based on the observed needs of children's growth, and on the philosophies of Dewey, Tolstoy, Neill, and many others. The schools are kept small so that persons can have access to one another. Relationships replace arbitrary discipline. The absence of coercion makes room for morality and ethics, and these in turn foster the humane relations which alone are the proper setting for the growth of the young.

There are documented examples of brilliant success with these methods. Yet the libertarian schools have no friends in government, industry, or the foundations, and are always short of funds. There is special difficulty for the poor, whose children must be enrolled free of charge.

The function of the New Nation Seed Fund is to help new schools get started, and existing ones stay alive. (We have seen excellent schools founder for want of a small sum.) We ask you to remember this fund by thinking of it on your own birthday, and we ask you to send it a gift at that time. Since it is easier to remember small gifts than large ones, we ask you to send one dollar. If you are a parent, and do agree with us, urge your own children and young people to ally themselves with other children by sending small presents on their birthdays, fifty cents, or a quarter. We cannot solve large problems with these sums, but we *can* contribute to a large solution. Above all, we can keep alive one of our few working models of freedom.

The money will be used exclusively for children. It will be disbursed from the fund in consultation with reliable people in the field of education, including the sponsors named below. Priority will be given to schools enrolling significant numbers of the poor.

*George Dennison
Paul Goodman
Nat Hentoff
John Holt
Jonathan Kozol*

New Nation Seed Fund
Box 4026
Philadelphia, Penna. 19118

THE CAMPAIGN

Ghosts in the campaign closets

SAM SMITH

"WE gave out 15,000 bumper stickers," Dave Marlin told me as we sat in the mostly empty auditorium of Anacostia High School listening to the seven Democratic candidates for non-voting delegate search for hairs to split, "but I don't know where they all went."

Somehow, Congress's gift to the District, the right to select a supernumerary to stand upon Capitol Hill silently carrying a spear behind Messrs. Broyhill and McMillan--this mute in the midst of cacophony, this blank in the armory, eunuch at the orgy, card-reader at the Apocalypse, Bufferin in the carcinogenic entrails of national politics--this sterile present has failed to entice, enthuse, or make mildly curious the populace, leaving men like Channing Phillips aide Marlin gathering in a constituency in the manner of one attempting to congeal the albumen of a stale poached egg.

The lack of bedizened bumpers in the District is not the only indication of a sloughy campaign. One of the elementary tactics of politics is hall-packing. It's a no-holds barred business whether one hands out tens of thousands of engraved invitations in order to attract a few hundred to a rally, or passes word that a three-eyed dwarf will have intercourse with a flying nun at the local public auditorium next Friday night.

Joe Yeldell lives only a block and a half from Anacostia High yet at the meeting that night, Yeldell brought out fewer fans than he had produced relatives to sign his nominating petitions. Channing Phillips had prepared a nice speech that began with a discussion of what he felt about Anacostia, but he dropped most of that, realizing perhaps the fatuity of laying out an Anacostian policy before an audience that appeared to be at least one-half composed of newsmen, television crewmen and fully committed campaign workers, most of whom probably lived on the other side of the river.

The Anacostia evening was not an exception. The campaign seems not to have reached very far below the stratum of those who, were it not for the election, might be in the same halls talking to Joe Yeldell, Councilman, about trash service in Far Southeast, or to Walter Fauntroy, MICCO boss, about urban renewal, or raising money in Upper Northwest for a project of Channing Phillips, head of the Housing Development Corporation. The cathode catharsis that is sure to come in the final days of the campaign may change all that--it has been known to elect presidents--but before what will pass in this town for a media blitz, it appears that the campaign has done little to shake the passive fatalism of the District electorate.

The candidates could have helped matters a bit more than they have. Channing Phillips has tried to draw distinctions--some fair and some spurious--between himself and his major opponents, but neither Fauntroy or Yeldell will rise to the bait. Yeldell says he wants to talk about the issues, and then doesn't. Fauntroy goes into his 'Nation-time' routine which involves holding up a right fist for the militants and a left V-sign for the peaceniks and talking about a grand coalition, or else he answers questions by telling people about "raw, naked power" and "trade-off votes" even when he hasn't been asked about them.

In a campaign that has cried out for substantive discussion, Fauntroy has been particularly negligent, since he appears to disagree with Phillips on a basic matter but declines to make it an issue. Channing has been supporting the charter commission approach to home rule. His argument for this tactic is two-fold: 1) it is the most feasible approach to the problem at present and 2) the mayor-city council form of government is outmoded and a charter commission would have the opportunity to come up with an alternative decentralized system. The basic fallacy in this argument is that it is unlikely that a charter commission could exercise any sway over Congress and were it to come up with a truly innovative form of government, its

ALTHOUGH the Gazette supports Julius Hobson for non-voting delegate, its pages are open for comment and correspondence expressing other viewpoints. Keep comment down to less than 1000 words and mail to the Gazette, 109 8th NE, DC 20002

efforts would be given a faster burial on Capitol Hill than the report of the commission on pornography. If it is feasible to pass a charter commission bill, it is only because Congress, unlike Phillips, realizes that it won't amount to anything.

The charter commission has an ignoble history. In its Dec. 5 issue, the *New Republic*, commenting on Rep. B.F. Sisk, one of those in the race for House majority leader, said, "In the 89th Congress, when DC Home Rule seemed closer to realization than ever before (or since) Sisk offered an amendment to kill it in the guise of creating a 'Charter Commission.' The amendment passed; Home Rule died--thanks to Sisk's substitute." It is this concept that Phillips, along with the White House, is trying to resurrect, a concept that would be fully utilized by foes of home rule to delay its arrival.

Asked about the charter commission idea once, Fauntroy said that he was opposed to it, that the District had already had decades of study of home rule. Yet while Phillips boasts of consorting with home rule killer Sisk in the hopes of reviving the charter commission plan, Fauntroy hangs back, refusing to make it an issue, and leaves it to the conservative candidate in the race, Joe Yeldell, to confront Phillips on the question, leaving one to wonder if Walter would be as timid with Broyhill as he is with Phillips. Fauntroy's politeness to the other candidates is a deliberate campaign strategy, but sometimes it comes across as merely weakness.

Phillips and Yeldell have tangled on another issue: freeways. This time Channing was on the right side, but with Fauntroy once again as observer. Yeldell's position on freeways in

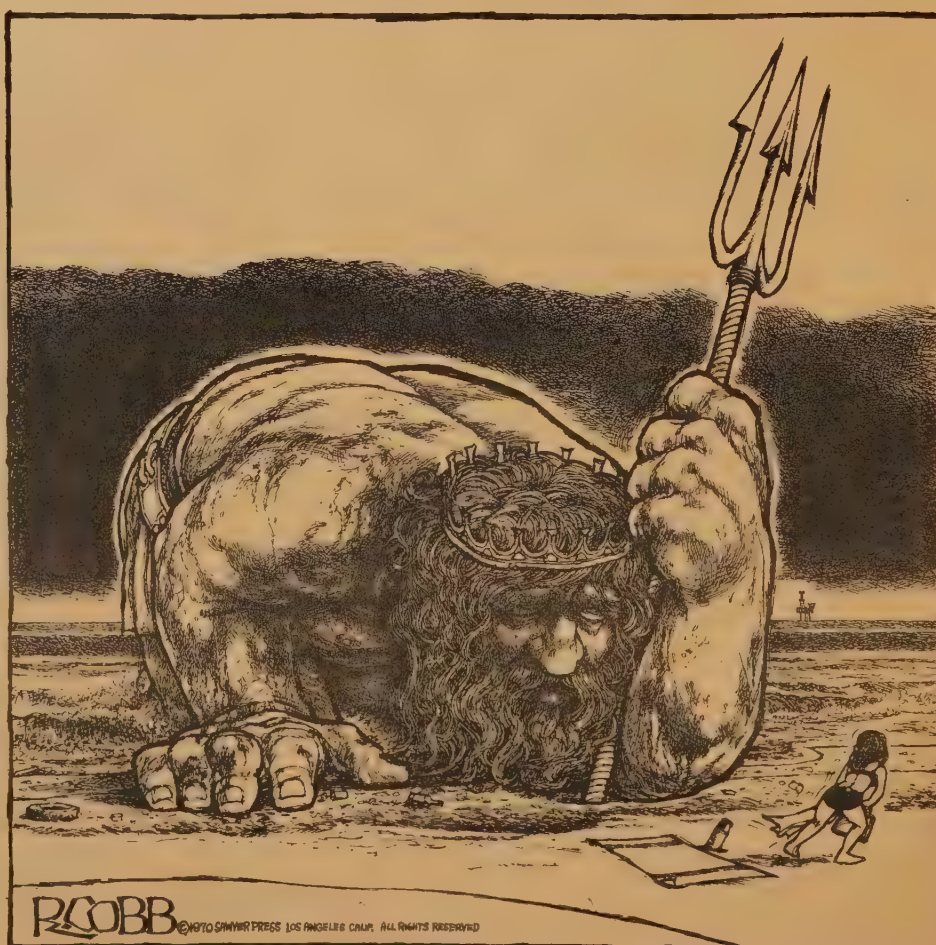
pretty untenable and he deserves to be knocked on it. Channing has done it; Walter hasn't. Perhaps, in this case, Fauntroy has a good reason for his reticence. Looking over testimony on freeways he gave before the City Council last January, it is easy to gain the impression that he was not really opposed to the roads, but just wanted to make sure people in their paths got reimbursed adequately in eminent domain proceedings. Further, his recent refusal to join a law suit against the Three Sisters Bridge stemmed from some still unclear negotiations he was conducting with the Department of Transportation at the time, which some suspect had to do with making life easier for the highway department.

But beyond the charter commission and the freeway issues, substantive matters are hard to find, and one is forced to seek refuge in less tangible factors that may help predict whether a man is going to give you a lift or run you over.

One of these factors is the nature of the organization behind the candidates. In each campaign there is a ghost-like eminence that provides the moving spirit for the mortal and visible structure. In the case of Channing Phillips and Walter Fauntroy, it is easy enough to identify their poltergeists by name, but with Joe Yeldell modesty prevails and we are left guessing. Channing and Walter borrow charisma from their ghosts; Joe borrows money from his.

For Channing, the spirit is that of Bobby Kennedy. The Phillips campaign tabloid includes a photo of Channing and Bobby campaigning in DC during the 1968 primary. Kennedy seems relaxed and confident in the crowd. Phillips has grasped his arm in a compulsive grip as though frightened that the late senator might suddenly clap his hands and disappear forever in a puff of smoke.

Even though Bobby is now gone, Channing clings on. He has cultivated the Kennedy clan and it has been receptive to him. The Kennedy political estate stretches from Larry O'Brien to Ramsey Clark, from Chappaquidick to a school house door in Alabama, from the bril-



liant advocacy of freedom to wiretaps on civil rights leaders. It is a heritage rife with contradictions: cynicism and faith, compassion and self-aggrandizement, sensitivity and arrogance, games and brutal combat, honesty and deceit. These contradictions were hard enough for the Kennedys themselves to master, harder still for their disciples, and most hard for those who orbit around the disciples.

What remains today of Camelot is not so much a passed torch, but a coalition attempting to institutionalize a memory. The light is fading; 1960 was a decade ago, but the Kennedyites survive, a sort of Foreign Legion of liberalism, kept whole by discipline and loyalty. They have survived despite the tragic assassination of two of the brothers and a disastrous assignation involving the third.

Channing Phillips wants very much to be a part of the post-Camelot era, which the legionnaires hope will be only an interregnum. There is nothing evil about being associated with the Kennedys. Kennedy is as good a friend of the District as one will find on the Hill. But what has struck me about Phillips ever since the Kennedy mana descended upon him in 1968 is the extent to which his thoughts seem to drift away from the District towards his new-found friends, advisors and financial supporters on the national scene. He has developed a political champagne taste that makes him more comfortable on Capitol Hill than in Congress Heights. At the Anacostia meeting the other night, Channing noted that he had visited Anacostia 20 times during his campaign. All I could think of was Bob Hope speaking to the troops in Vietnam. The names he drops in his talk are not so much those of local figures but those of Pat Moynihan, Carl Albert, B. F. Sisk, Ramsey Clark and Teddy Kennedy. It is heady stuff to be yanked from the anonymity of a local black church and turned, virtually overnight, into a "national Negro leader." Channing has not been reluctant to seize his time, so much so, in fact, that one wonders whether he has the fortitude to pursue a role independent of his benefactors, particularly the Kennedy crowd. The evidence suggests that he does not, and will continue to be among the most loyal and trustworthy of the legionnaires.

For the Fauntroy campaign, the moving spirit is, of course, that of the late Martin Luther King. King's photo appears three times in a small campaign brochure of Fauntroy's. A few days after Ramsey Clark had helped place the Kennedy imprimatur on Channing, former King aide Jesse Jackson showed up here to bless Fauntroy. It was a near perfect draw. Clark represents a distillation of the best of what the Kennedys sought; and Jesse Jackson perhaps possesses the most potential for reviving the hope that King held out.

But like the torch, the dream is dim and the attempt to invoke it by a local candidate, not a Ramsey Clark or a Jesse Jackson, seems at best futile, at worse a bit cynical.

Fauntroy, not one to avoid bravado, likes to conjure up images of a group of congressmen leaping to the command of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, of SCLC squeaking Vance Hartke into office again, or of SCLC passing a civil rights act. He talks of legislators owing him things. It is hyperbole, but not a lie, because some legislators do owe SCLC things. It's just that they owe a heap of other people and organizations as much or more. Phillips engages in hyperbole also, but his tends to be implicit rather than explicit. He can't be cited for false claims--just reckless imagery. He implies he did things--like getting rid of Carl Hansen--which he didn't, but he's not as brazen as Fauntroy so he is more likely to get away with it.

There seems little doubt but that the Phillips organization is more powerful and more efficiently structured. For example, the Phillips camp has poured out detailed issue papers on every conceivable topic right down to that critical local issue, Israel. (Phillips' position on that is standard liberal dove: support military withdrawal in Southeast Asia while encouraging military escalation in the Middle East by providing fighter planes for Israel.)

But power and organization are not virtues in themselves. Having served with Phillips on the Democratic Central Committee for two years, I find little reason to believe that he would use the power and organization at his disposal effectively, forcefully or independently. His position on matters before the committee has often been among the most conservative and cautious of those expressed.

Fauntroy bumbles, shoots from the hip, and lacks a well-structured organization. His record is badly soiled in places. Sometimes he displays atrocious judgement, as when he announced he was going to jail during the recent bus boycott and that it was going to be Selma all over again. Not only did he not go to jail, but some of those working with Fauntroy on the boycott were appalled by his assumption that he could organize a strike on the basis of little more than braggadocio.

On another occasion, only the glare of publicity saved Walter from becoming involved in a clear conflict-of-interest. In the spring of 1969 his firm, Inner City Planning Associates, almost received a \$426,000 contract for riot-area planning. The shocking thing about this was that Fauntroy was sitting on the Council at the time that the idea was being discussed at the District Building. On March 25, 1969, the

(Please turn to Page 8)

Channing Phillips on housing

PUBLIC housing in the District of Columbia is in a state of crisis.

The National Capitol Housing Authority is near bankruptcy.

As a result of its severe financial problems, HUD has virtually halted public housing expansion even though the city urgently needs 100,000 more units for its low income families.

Existing public housing units have over 40,000 violations and the District government is the District's largest slum landlord.

Security is so bad that residents live in constant fear for their lives and property.

Tension between residents and NCHA has increased because of insensitive management policies.

The situation in public housing is a scandal. It must be remedied. I believe that this is one of the important duties of the delegate who is soon to be elected.

We could blame all this on the National Capitol Housing Authority. NCHA has failed to carry out its responsibilities. But much of the blame belongs to the federal government which has provided inadequate money for good housing at rents low income families can afford.

The role of the delegate to Congress is important to the public housing residents of the District of Columbia. He must be ready to support legislation which will provide more funds for public housing authorities. The basic problems of repair, renovation, maintenance, sanitation, physical security, recreational facilities and tenants services are problems which depend on federal funds for solutions. That is why I am writing to the Chairman of the House Banking and Currency Committee, Congressman Patman, to urge that his Committee support the Senate amendments in the housing bill now before the Congress. If the Senate bill is adopted it can go a long way to solve the financial crisis in public housing and can mean lower rents, better maintenance and more security and tenant services.

The delegate will also have to fight next year against the Administration's reactionary proposals which would actually increase public housing rents without providing additional tenant services. These proposals will be considered by the House of Representatives as part of a general study of public housing. As the District's representative in Congress, I would seek to be involved in this effort and especially to support expanded funding for public housing.

Even though federal assistance is essential, there are important steps the city government should take to improve public housing. I have written Mayor Washington supporting that request of the City-wide Tenants Association to allow the Residents Advisory Board to participate in a significant way in selection of the new director of the public housing authority. I believe that tenant involvement is also essential with regard to other important decisions which affect them. From my experience in the housing field, I believe that a program which so directly affects the lives of people should include the people it serves in all aspects of the decision-making process.

It is not enough just to improve the public housing we have. We need far more. We do not need huge, hideous projects like those that have been built in the past. There are new methods like leasing a proportion of the apartments in a nonprofit moderate-income apartment house or buying scattered sites so that no one even knows which families are in public housing and which are not.

Finally, I want to make clear my strong belief that low income families living in urban renewal areas must be provided with homes in these areas. Urban renewal can, with sound planning under existing programs, provide good housing for low income families at rents they can afford. We can not permit any excuses to justify the human tragedy which results when the poor are driven from their homes.

CORRESPONDENCE

THERE has been an ugly rumor floating around town that the man I support for the DC Delegate, Rev. Channing Phillips, is "uptight with whitey." The rumor-spreaders take as evidence the support that I and many other white D.C. residents are giving to Mr. Phillips. They claim that Mr. Fauntroy is the only true "black" candidate.

Now being white, I cannot define what a truly "black" candidate is. As Mr. Phillips stated in his reply to Sam Smith's article, too many whites have been trying to tell the black man what to do. It's time the black man controlled his own life.

But I can speak on the white community. To claim that Mr. Phillips is not a black candidate because he has white supporters indicates to me a gross misunderstanding of the D.C. white community. In much of the white community, many people still hold very parochial political attitudes. As far as they are concerned, so long as the black community stays east of Rock Creek, D. C. is a fine place to live. They support the efforts of the white Congressional colonial establishment to inhibit the black community's attempts to achieve self-government. They typify the colonial mentality.

Confronting this mentality, Rev. Phillips did much of the groundwork required for establishing a black D.C. Democratic Committee;

he has bluntly told white residents that, if elected, his first concerns would be his black constituents; his Housing Development Corporation has done significant work toward providing adequate housing at Clifton Terrace for low-income people. That he is no ally of the white Congressional colonial establishment can be seen by a reading of the "report" just issued by a House subcommittee declaring that the Clifton Terrace project has been mis-handled. So that none are misled by the results of this report, please note that both the FHA and the General Accounting Office made earlier investigations and found no evidence of mis-conduct.

Mr. Fauntroy's project in the Shaw area, on the other hand, has been providing housing for middle-income families. Nor have I heard that Mr. Fauntroy has told white residents where the basic interests of this city lie, although admittedly I am not privy to the huge mound of information that has so far poured out of this campaign.

Most criticisms of Mr. Phillips have come from those concerned with style, rather than substance. Mr. Fauntroy may indeed be a better speaker, as some have claimed. SO WHAT? Mr. Phillips has done things, not just talked about them.

James E. Pfeiffer



HERE'S SOMETHING UNUSUAL

THE GAZETTE NOW OFFERS FREE
CLASSIFIED ADS TO ITS SUBSCRIBERS

Campaign cont'd

Afro-American reported "Several weeks ago, it became known that Deputy Mayor Thomas Fletcher had made a commitment to Fauntroy, who was then vice chairman of the City Council, that Fauntroy's firm... would get the job." Subsequent news stories about the affair helped to quash the deal.

But despite his faults, Fauntroy still has the advantage of drawing his strength from a constituency that suffers the most from the indignities of colonialism. This would probably make him more responsive to that constituency should he win the seat. Channing is counting on Ward Three and the white liberals in Ward Six, along with the money of the local liberal establishment, to carry him into office. It makes the Phillips people furious when you say this; they like to think of their man as "relevant." But basically, Channing is just another mid-20th century classic liberal strapped to the stylistic and procedural conventions of mid-20th century liberalism. Strip him of his title as Democratic National Committeeman and he would be just another involved minister, or the sort of guy you'd find holding up the 'moderate' position at an ADA cocktail party.

As for Joe Yeldell, his ghosts remain unidentified. But anyone who can pop out of a middle level job with IBM and a poorly paid seat on the City Council into some of the swankiest offices in town and then immediately buy two dozen television spots and three times that many radio announcements has got some pretty impressive wraiths in his closet. The danger for Joe is that he will turn out to be a Jabez Stone, but without a Daniel Webster to extricate from his contract with the devil. Yeldell gets mad when this is intimated, but when a man shows up with a fully financed campaign and only David Carliner, Mrs. Walter Washington, Flaxie Pinkett and the Central Labor Council on the credit lines, it is fair to assume that there is more to the effort than meets the eye. I don't think that Joe can win on the strength of the media alone, and he certainly doesn't seem to have the others threatened on issues, style or voter identification. It's too bad that Joe made whatever deals he did, because it looks like wasted money.

For those readers who have followed this column's advice and are keeping their powder

CLASSIFIEDS

RATES:

Individual Gazette subscribers: free.
Maximum: 30 words.

Commercial firms, services, government agencies and non-subscribers: 50¢ a line.

Civic, church, non-profit and political groups: free

Mail to Gazette, 109 8th St. NE, DC 20002. Or call 543-5850.

Next deadline: noon, Jan. 12

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Cherry corner desk & chair \$50; lamps \$25 ea; end tbl \$25; bookcase \$20. 543-5188 aft. 6p.m.

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HELP WANTED

STENOS

Agency for International Development has Civil Service jobs in downtown D.C.

Requirements: typing 40 wpm, shorthand 80 wpm, high school grad, U.S. citizen.

Starting salaries up to \$6,548 (GS-5). Phone 557-0187. Equal Opportunity Employer. 6

ARTS & CRAFTS

RENNY PARZIALE -- Potter on Capitol Hill. High fired wheel thrown stoneware. Always a selection of mugs, bowls, plates etc. By appointment: 546-5017. tf

dry in order to support Julius Hobson in the general election, there really isn't any need to go to the polls January 12 to make what is a most difficult choice. I had been planning to go just for the pleasure of casting referendum ballots against Vietnam and freeways and the like. But that local nabob of negativism, the corporation counsel, says they can't put referendum questions on the ballot. (The corporation counsel is a legal officer employed by the District government for the purpose of discovering obscure reasons for not doing things. Besides his referendum ruling, he has also graced us recently with a warning that campaign workers who put stickers on lamp posts, street signs etc. are subject to a \$300 fine and ten days in jail. Obviously, the corporation counsel is not an elected official.)

If you do go to the polls, on January 12, good luck. Keep in mind Samuel Johnson's comment that "politics are now mainly means of rising in life" and remember that a cup of winter cheer awaits just around the corner with the campaign for statehood and Julius Hobson, which, I have every expectation, will prove -- Channing, Walter and Joe to the contrary notwithstanding -- that it is possible to have vigorous, meaningful and aggressive politics in this town, politics that not only is purposeful and produces change, but which is fun and enervating as well.

D.C. SWITCHBOARD: Switchboard has moved into new, expanded offices in the basement of the community building at 1774 20th St., NW. Switchboard is a community telephone service staffed twenty-four hours a day by volunteers.

At present Switchboard is primarily an information and communication center maintaining the following services:

Housing: This is a file of available apartments, rooms and houses in the D.C. area and of people looking for housing. If you have a place for rent, give Switchboard a call and have it listed for free.

Job Co-op: If you need workers, either full or part-time, temporary or permanent, give Switchboard a call and they can send some willing workers. This includes minor clean-up jobs, babysitting, painting, moving, etc. There is also a file of individuals offering personal services, such as moving and hauling, sewing, antique restoration, auto repairs, carpentry and modeling.

Transportation: The ride file puts people who need rides out of town with those who have space in their cars. If you fit either description call Switchboard.

Information: There is a central file on virtually all organizations in the D.C. area which can aid the community, including medical, legal, political and other groups.

Entertainment Board: A listing of concerts, plays and events of interest to the community, especially free or cheap events.

For sale, free and wanted files: If you have something to sell or give away, call Switchboard for help.

Temporary housing: Travelers passing

through the city need temporary lodging. If you can provide room in your home for a night or two, let Switchboard know.

Switchboard can do a lot more with a little help from the community. The collective will be moving into a home in January and will need furniture for it, especially a large dining table for communal meals. The group also needs a vehicle, preferably a van or bus, that can be donated or bought very cheap.

The Switchboard phone number is 387-5300.

METRO HEARINGS: There will be a public hearing on January 26 at 8 pm to gain community opinion about proposed entrances of the Gallery Place Metro Station, which will run beneath 7th and G NW. Three entrances have been proposed: the southeast corner of 7th and H, NW, the southeast corner of 7th and G, and the southeast corner of 9th and G. There will also be a hearing on January 19th at 8 pm on the proposed locations for the entrances to the Farragut North station, which are the northeast corners of Connecticut and L, Connecticut and K, and the southwest corner of Connecticut and L. Call 484-2631/2.

NEW DIRECTIONS IN LOW-INCOME HOUSING: The first in a series of public forums, sponsored by the Metropolitan Washington Planning and Housing Association, will take place Wednesday, January 20 at noon. The speaker is Isadore Seeman, executive director of the Health and Welfare Council of the National Capitol Area. For information call 737-3700.

SMITHSONIAN'S PUPPET THEATER: Pinocchio, performed by the Smithsonian's

puppet troupe is available to groups at a fee of \$250 for one performance, \$400 for two and \$550 for three on one day. Call Mary Carrington at 381-5407.

FEDERAL "AFTER-HOURS" EDUCATION PROGRAM: 125 college level courses are offered in 21 downtown Federal buildings for those seeking Bachelor or Master of Science degrees or just interested in self improvement. Registration for the Spring semester is on the 26th and 27th of January, from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. in conference rooms A and B of the Department of Commerce, 14th and Constitution, NW. Classes begin the first week of February. Tuition is \$50.00 per semester hour and all courses are three semester hours. For further information contact Robert W. Steward, Jr., at 676-7018 or 7028.

WINTER CLASSES AT THE SMITHSONIAN: Among the subjects available are Art and Archaeology of Egypt, photography, film making, fabric design, spaceflight, jewelry making, and crewel. For information and to register call 381-6159.

TALENT SHOW: Eight young people of the Benning Heights area have formed an organization called the Black Society Social Club to raise scholarship money for deserving students. Their first event of this year is a talent show to be held at Hine Junior High, 8th and C, SE, on January 22 at 8 p.m. Auditions will be held Thursday at 8 p.m. at Friendship House, 619 D, SE, until then.

PUBLIC HOUSING HEARINGS: The D.C. City Council's Housing and Urban Development Committee has scheduled hearings on public housing problems for February 23 and 24 at the District Building.

KENNETH CLARK'S CIVILIZATION SERIES: The Takoma Branch of the D.C. Public Library will present in this 13 part film series in the Coolidge High School auditorium, 5th and Tuckerman Streets, NW, on Tuesday afternoons at 3:30 beginning January 12. For information call 783-6576.

DRUGMOBILE: The Narcotic Treatment Administration Drugmobile will be at the Capitol View Branch Library, Central Avenue and 5th, SE on January 11 from 4 to 6. It will be at the Anacostia Branch Library, 18th and Good Hope Road, SE on January 18 from 4 to 6. On January 25, from 4 to 6, the Drugmobile will be at the Northeast Branch Library, 7th and Maryland Avenue, NE.

WASHINGTON WAR TAX RESISTANCE: WTR will meet on January 20 at 8 p.m. at the William Penn House, 515 East Capitol Street. Call 546-6231 for information.

ELLEN WILSON YOUTH CENTER: This Near SE center needs volunteers to help children with their daily homework and work in its library. Call James Beale at 547-8880.

WASHINGTON LAY ASSN: The Washington Lay Association meets January 22 at the Chevy Chase Library, 5625 Connecticut Avenue, NW at 8 p.m.

ZONING HEARING: The Board of Zoning Adjustment meets on January 13 instead of its normal third Wednesday meeting date. Hearings will be in room 500 of the District Building at 9:30 a.m.

DEMOCRATIC CENTRAL COMMITTEE: The Democratic Central Committee meets January 13 instead of its usual date. 8 p.m., 1009 13th Street, NW.

REVISING EXTENDED CARE REGULATIONS: The City Council's Health and Welfare Committee will hold hearings to re-examine and revise regulations covering nursing homes, convalescent homes and personal care homes on January 14, at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. in room 500 of the District Building.

DC ARTS

Drama & Dance

MOTHER COURAGE at the Arena Stage through Jan. 10.

THE RULING CLASS at the Arena Stage's new Kreeger Theater. Previews start Jan. 15 and opens Jan. 20.

TCHAIKOVSKY'S NUTCRACKER BALLET by the Washington Ballet Company at Constitution Hall on Jan. 7.

LA SYLPHIDE by the National Ballet at Lisner Auditorium, GW University on Jan. 8 and 10. Call 387-5544.

DEAR LOVE at the National Theatre on Jan. 9.

DOT at the Theatre Lobby through Jan. 10.

JOHN AND ABIGAIL by the author of the *Miracle Worker* previews at Ford's Theater from Jan. 7-11 and regular performances will be from Jan. 12-Feb. 21. Call 347-6260.

SPREAD EAGLE at the Washington Theater Club through Jan. 10.

HAPPY DAYS by the Folger Theater Group at the Dumbarton United Methodist Church, Thursdays and Sundays through Jan. 24. Call 546-4800.

BOXES, John Bowen's London hit opens at the Washington Theater Club on Jan. 20 after a week of previews.

PERCEPTIONS 3: THE PAUL SNASARDO DANCE COMPANY at Lisner Auditorium, GW University on Jan. 22. Call 381-5407.

DEAR LOVE at the National Theater through Jan. 9.

PINOCCHIO, with Bob Clark's life-sized marionettes at the National Theater from Jan. 12-Jan. 23.

Music

VIENNA CHOIR BOYS at Constitution Hall on Jan. 9.

ANDRES SEGOVIA at Constitution Hall on Jan. 10.

FRED WARING at Constitution Hall, Jan. 16.
FISCHER DIESKAU, baritone, at Constitution Hall on Jan. 17.

HUGO WINTERHALTER, his orchestra and chorus at Constitution Hall on Jan. 23.

MAZOWSZE, the Polish Song and Dance

Company at Constitution Hall on Jan. 30.

JOAN BAEZ at Catholic University gym on Jan. 16. Call 529-6000, ext. 557.

THE NEW YORK WINDWOOD QUINTET at the Library of Congress on Jan. 8.

THE NEW YORK CHAMBER SOLOISTS at the Library of Congress on Jan. 15.

PHYLLIS BRYN-JULSON, soprano at the Library of Congress on Jan. 22.

THE FESTIVAL WINDS at the Library of Congress on Jan. 29.

CHARLIE BYRD at Montgomery Blair High School in Silver Spring on Jan. 10 in a concert for children. Call 588-5328.

Art

AT THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS:

Art and Artists of Maine through April 18.

Photographs of Washington D.C. by A. J. Russell through March 31.

Polish folklore and folk arts through February 28.

AT THE CORCORAN:

Vincent Melzac's collection of modern paintings, many by Washington artists through Jan. 17.

AT THE NATIONAL GALLERY:

Masterpieces of American painting through January 10.

AT THE SMITHSONIAN:

"Software" by 16 artists using sophisticated technological devices many of which call for viewer participation, at the Arts and Industries building through Feb. 14.

"Toward Freedom" covers the civil rights movement from 1954 to the present, at the Anacostia Neighborhood Museum, 2405 Nichols Avenue, SE, through March 15.

American Impressionists in a newly opened gallery at the National Collection of Fine Arts.

AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND:

A survey of works of art involving the use of plastic and published in editions by 47 artists from 8 countries through Jan. 23.

DOUG CLIMENSON'S contemporary sculpture in plexiglass and fish line at the Franz Bader through Jan. 23.

YOUNG CONTEMPORARY PRINTMAKERS at the Jane Haslem through January 30.

(Please turn to Page 11)

FYI: Lettuce boycott

JERRY J. BERMAN
& JIM HIGHTOWER

WHAT'S going on? What exactly is this lettuce boycott? The growers have called the boycott illegal and Cesar Chavez has been to jail. Why? Some have said that it's just a jurisdictional dispute between the Teamsters Union and the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee (UFWOC). But, too, it looks like the Dow Chemical Corporation is wrapped up in the whole mess. What's the story?

It is a confusing issue, and the mass media apparently has felt no responsibility to alleviate the mass confusion that shrouds the lettuce boycott. News reports off the big Eastern presses have been few and far between, and in-depth background pieces have been almost non-existent. So, even though the boycott is into its fourth month, there still is a need to set forth some fundamental questions and to offer some answers that can help to clear up some of the issues.

IS THE CONSUMER ASKED TO BOYCOTT ALL LETTUCE?

No. It is a boycott against Western "iceberg" or "head" lettuce, nearly all of which is grown in California and Arizona. Other kinds of lettuce--such as endive, Boston, and romaine--are not being boycotted.

Even some Western iceberg lettuce if free from the boycott--that which is picked by labor under a UFWOC contract. If it is union lettuce in your grocer's vegetable bin, the box or the lettuce wrapper itself will be marked clearly with the black Aztec eagle, which is the official label of the UFWOC, AFL-CIO. Without that eagle label of UFWOC, it simply is not lettuce picked by the farmworker's union.

WHY LETTUCE AND WHY A BOYCOTT?

This past summer, UFWOC's five-year struggle with the multi-million-dollar grape industry came to an end with the signing of UFWOC contracts with the growers in Delano. Over in the Salinas Valley, the lettuce growers viewed this development with considerable alarm for they understood that it no longer was a question of whether UFWOC was coming, but when. Having no desire to deal with what they contemptuously termed a "civil rights organization," the lettuce growers hit upon a devious scheme to avoid UFWOC--they would go to another union and arrange for a more acceptable "unionization" of their workers. They turned to the Teamsters Union, working through maverick Teamster locals.

Not only did this sad bit of collusion trespass on the traditional field-hand jurisdiction of UFWOC, and not only were the Teamster contracts very favorable to the growers (Chavez called them "sweetheart contracts"), but the farm workers themselves never were consulted. Under these circumstances, Chavez had no choice but to go to Salinas and take on the lettuce growers.

On August 8, Chavez called a selective strike against those growers who had signed with the Teamsters. Very quickly, the Teamster officials saw that they were being used by the growers, so on August 12 they negotiated a jurisdictional agreement with UFWOC. The growers, however, refused to release the Teamsters from their legally-binding contracts. On August 24, Chavez called a general strike against the Salinas growers. From the day the strike began, union organizers and striking workers were subjected to widespread violence. Beatings were common, and there were shootings. Also, the growers had gone to their local courts and obtained injunctions against UFWOC picketing. Because of these injunctions, and in order to protect the very lives of the strikers, Chavez called off the strike. On September 17, he announced a tactical switch from the local strike to an international lettuce boycott, which continues today.

IS THERE STILL A JURISDICTIONAL DISPUTE BETWEEN UNIONS?

No. Even before Chavez came to Salinas, it was clear that the farmworkers themselves wanted to be represented by UFWOC. The Teamsters previously had made no concerted effort to bring the field-hand workers under their jurisdiction, and the farmworkers had not asked to be organized by Teamsters. The grow-

ers enticed the Teamsters to act, but the Teamsters were able to get only a tiny percentage of farm workers to sign under their agreements with the growers.

The first UFWOC strike in Salinas was widely heeded by the field workers, and that response erased any doubt that the Teamsters could be the union of the field workers. Thus, the Teamsters signed a jurisdictional agreement with UFWOC, accepting the latter's jurisdiction over field workers. Later, in an historic meeting, George Meany of the AFL-CIO and Frank Fitzsimmons of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters met at the national level to ratify the jurisdictional settlement that had been signed at the local level. The Teamsters still have not been released from most of those contracts signed with the growers, yet they pointedly are not servicing those contracts. Thus, despite the harping claims of the growers, there is no lasting jurisdictional dispute between the Teamsters and UFWOC.

WHY WAS CESAR CHAVEZ THROWN IN JAIL?

When UFWOC shifted to a boycott, the growers ran to the courts. Using the Teamsters Union as a foil, the growers pleaded that there was no labor-management conflict here, but merely a jurisdictional dispute between two unions. Portraying themselves as "innocent victims of a labor dispute," the growers called for an injunction against the lettuce boycott. Unhesitatingly and unsurprisingly, Judge Gordon Campbell of the Monterey County Superior Court bought the growers' story and issued the injunction.

UFWOC, considering the injunction illegal, did not obey it. The boycott went on. The lettuce growers continued to feel the economic squeeze, and they demanded action. Judge Campbell moved stage center again and ruled Chavez in contempt of court. On December 4, Chavez was hauled off to jail.

Clearly, Chavez was in contempt of the court's injunction. Just as clearly, it was an injunction worthy only of contempt. This was a political jailing. Hopefully, this kind of crude repression will not stand in the higher courts. Already, the California Supreme Court has agreed to hear UFWOC's appeal and they have ordered Chavez released from jail. Jail or no jail, Chavez has refused to call off the boycott.

WHO IS BUD ANTLE?

He is the grower who obtained the injunction which resulted in Chavez going to jail. He is more. Lester V. "Bud" Antle is the president of Bud Antle, Inc., a massive agri-business complex headquartered in California. The corporation is the second largest shipper of lettuce in the country (7 million cartons in 1969). Antle's corporate enterprise ranges over tens of thousands of acres in California and Arizona, and he has extensive agri-business holdings that include a banana importing company, a farm machinery manufacturing company, and a company that sells packaging materials. Bud Antle will fit no one's stereotype of a simple family farmer.

Nor can Antle be mistaken as a friend of farmworkers. Antle loudly and frequently proclaims himself as the man who, in 1961, signed the first union contract to cover farm workers. It was a Teamster contract, and what it actually covered were lettuce wrappers. It did not touch the 90 percent of his nearly 2000 farm workers who are in the fields--the pickers, thinners, hoers, and others who are UFWOC's natural constituency. Since 1961, Antle's union record has deteriorated. He sent his workers into the melon fields as scabs against a UFWOC melon strike in 1968. He actively supported the grape growers against UFWOC in that long battle. Then, last summer, Antle was one of the growers to collude with the Teamsters in that deceptive effort to avoid the coming of UFWOC.

WHERE DOES DOW CHEMICAL COME INTO THE PICTURE?

Dow Chemical, intent on expanding its portfolio of controversial investments and operations, has gone into agribusiness. Recently, it was learned that Dow has a substantial interest in Bud Antle, Inc. For some time, Dow has sold pesticides and other supplies to Antle, but their relationship thickened in 1969, when Dow purchased 17,000 acres of Antle's land at a cost of \$5 million. Through a bit of corporate razzle-dazzle, Antle does the farming, but ownership rests with the Dow Chemical Financial Company, Dow's financing subsidiary.

In addition, Dow holds at least 15 percent

of Antle's Inc.'s stock, and the president of Dow's Financial Company sits on Antle's five-man board of directors. This kind of involvement suggests more than a simple financial deal. What we have here is a major, national corporation holding a great many strings in an agricultural enterprise that is using every means to hold off legitimate farmworker unionization. If Dow has the influence to make a difference in the way farmworkers are going to be treated in Salinas, it has chosen instead to devote its energy to becoming an Antle apologist and to absolve itself of any responsibility for the Antle-UFWOC face-off.

IS THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE INVOLVED AGAIN?

It looks like it. The military has purchased lettuce from Bud Antle, Inc. for some time. Until the boycott against Antle, DoD purchased less than 10 percent of their lettuce from that source. Now that UFWOC's boycott activity is cutting into Antle's civilian markets, his military sales suddenly have boomed. Available figures from the last quarter indicate that DoD purchased 30 percent of its lettuce from Antle. Furthermore, DoD paid Antle a higher price per pound than it used to. Interestingly enough, InterHarvest--another shipper of lettuce, but one which has a contract with UFWOC--has experienced a withering away of its military sales.

DoD spokesmen say that their policy in these labor disputes is "to remain completely neutral." This was their unshakable position during the grape boycott, too, when DoD purchases of grapes for Vietnam just happened to soar by 350 percent in one year.

HOW SUCCESSFUL IS THE BOYCOTT?

Partly. Even without the complicating factors of the Teamster involvement, the Dow influence, the DoD purchases, and the pervasive power of the lettuce growers, a boycott of lettuce presents its own special difficulties. Lettuce, unlike grapes, is a staple of the consumer. Giving up a luxury item like grapes to help end farmworker exploitation is one thing. To give up lettuce for "La Causa" may be another thing. The consumer is challenged here to demonstrate a little higher degree of commitment.

But the Union is hopeful, for many supporters have shown this commitment. There is boycott activity in more than a hundred US cities, including the District of Columbia, and there is a full-time boycott staff at work in about 25 primary-target cities. The consumer boycott threat also has yielded success: about 25 percent of the iceberg lettuce now on the market is harvested by UFWOC under contracts signed by California lettuce growers, including such giants as InterHarvest (a subsidiary of United Fruit), Fresh Pict (a subsidiary of Purex), and D'Arrigo (an independent grower). This gives UFWOC some corner of the market, and it gives the consumer a choice. The more the consumer turns to this UFWOC lettuce (or to non-boycotted substitutes), the more the growers will feel compelled to sign with UFWOC and the less the consumer sacrifice will have to be.

However, if the consumer fails to shop UFWOC, the growers will be able to survive the boycott and perhaps crush the Union completely. Already, they are mounting a counter-offensive. A Free Marketing Council has been formed by the growers to fight the boycott. Well-financed, the Council has dredged up the tired euphemistic slogan "freedom of choice," and they have launched a national advertising and publicity blitz to confuse the public and to stop UFWOC. If UFWOC is to prevail, the shopping public must make a special effort to see through these slick techniques.

Of course, the growers will not rely on a simple and open public relations campaign in their effort to beat UFWOC. They will pull all of the strings that they can. The Free Marketing Council, for example, has organized "truth squads" to have quiet visits in the East with influential buyers (including government procurement officials) and to organize sessions with newspaper editors and writers. The boycott is a very serious affair. It is an understatement to say that the growers can hold their own in this kind of economic and political battle. There is no doubt that UFWOC needs public support. A UFWOC victory ultimately rests on the commitment that the consumer has to farmworker justice.

ART | The Smith-Mason Gallery

ONLY a handful of black artists in this town of a half million blacks get exhibited in DC's 30 odd white-owned and operated quality art galleries. The rest have no recourse but to exhibit in church basements and storefronts, neither of which attract influential patrons or paying customers.

Aware of this situation, the James Masons opened the Smith-Mason Gallery, 1207 Rhode Island Ave. NW, in 1967. It was the first, and remains the only, gallery in town which is owned and run by blacks. Mrs. Mason, who has taught art in the D. C. public school system for many years, makes it plain, however, that although the gallery wants to encourage and exhibit black artists its main concern is with people, and that each painting must stand on its own merits. The Masons are highly articulate, informed people who believe the feelings blacks are experiencing and acting on don't herald a new phenomenon, but are a more visible and vocal continuation of such movements as the New Masses of the 1930's, which must be listened to and understood.

Most of the time while showing me through the three-storied gallery, Mrs. Mason had her arm comfortably curved around my shoulder or waist, delighted with the thought that she didn't have to stretch to reach me. Like other short people she just wasn't accustomed to looking straight ahead and finding a face, instead of a chest or navel, in her field of vision. Within Mrs. Mason's frail-looking frame there resides a hefty enthusiastic vitality and optimism tempered by a discriminating no-nonsense intelligence.

Mrs. Mason lit up and looked as though she'd like to eat up some of the paintings she showed me -- some are lightly seasoned and almost bland, others hot, peppery and harder on the gut. Among the paintings on the first two floors of the gallery are those of Delilah Pierce, a teacher in the D. C. school system, who paints quiet, cool seascapes of Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket. Bethea Owen's paintings of the Indians and land of the southwest, done in swirling hot colors, are more forceful, but never garrish and often quite gentle. Downright fiery are the jungle paintings of Mungolo Menewe, a Congolese who designed the Congo's pavilion for Expo '67 in Montreal and for this year's extravaganza in Japan. Also represented on the first and



second floors of the Smith-Mason are abstract acrylics by Chuck Young, director of Federal City College's art department, and realistic watercolors by William Walter, a D. C. school teacher.

Howard University's James Lescene Wells' graphic works hang in the basement gallery. Wells comes from a deeply religious family so it is no surprise that most of Wells' works depict scenes from the Bible. It's the non-Biblical scenes that nibble at one's curiosity though; they're all scenes from the circus.

The third floor of the gallery is devoted to African artists, and the fourth to art classes for talented youngsters who are recommended by teachers and, in some instances, by the Juvenile Court. The Masons are adamant about the value of teaching basic academic art skills,

such as drawing and design, and permit neither gimmickry or what they call "splash parties." They take their students to other galleries to acquaint them with a range of techniques and modes of expression and exhibit their pupil's work at the Smith-Mason. Feeling that over-inflating young egos can be disastrous, they do not permit sales of students' work.

Because most of the youngsters have scholarships, which do not cover costly art materials, the art classes cost the Masons money, rather than bringing it in. The gallery is less in the red than it used to be. To continue giving those who wouldn't otherwise have the opportunity to study and exhibit, and for your own sake, visit the gallery, buy what grabs you, and remember, no one has ever refused an anonymous contribution.

DRAMA | JEAN LEWTON Deja Revu

SOMEBODY must have been drinking before the show, because a Fifth of Spread Eagle was down to a pint. I doubt if even that would have remained if it hadn't been for the music and the ability of the company to look as though they were enjoying themselves.

The Washington Theater Club revue is in its fourth year, and if the material presented this time is an indication of the talents of Washington satirists, hopefully the Eagle will have spread its last. The trouble with a revue these days is that there's a fast-moving, sometimes incisive, revue on television every Monday night. In order to be successful, a theater version must be faster, more satirical and locally topical to soar above "Laugh-In." Unfortunately, Spread Eagle flounders mirthlessly from skit number one.

There is nothing worse than a slow-moving revue, except a non-funny revue. Since the cast did not have to change costumes or sets, the short patter and instant punch-lines were omitted so that each number could last interminably before being replaced by an even more interminable skit. The "Aesop in Washington" skit was a series of over-long fables with a modern moral guaranteed to make you laugh. If I'd been given the fables for Christmas, I'd have returned them.

A little note at the beginning of the program states, "If a topical revue is going to stay topi-

cal, it's going to change. This is the line-up at printing time." The message was a waste of printer's ink since the most up-to-date skit in the show spoofed hard hats. Other supposedly current events which over-taxed the writers' creativity were blacks in television advertizing, integrating schools in the south and the intransigency of middle America. Deja vu can bore.

Yet, there was that pint. Although the audience wasn't bubbling over with Christmas cheer, it was enough to put a mellow glow on the evening. The musical director, Bob Vigoda seemed to be enjoying himself thoroughly as he played his piano on stage. And well he should; for it was his music that literally made the show. Comfort Me with Apples by Mr. Vigoda was a beautiful, non-saccharine song deserving of a recording. The opening song, A Fifth of Spread Eagle was catchy enough to be remembered and his ability to change styles and moods helped pace the dragging skits.

The company's exuberance overcame a great deal of the bad material, and they could all sing and dance so that the musical numbers became the most delightful portion of the revue. The best number in the show was "That Nixon Feeling" sung by Delores St. Amand--a fast-moving song which got slower and slower and slower until Miss St. Amand fell asleep, evoking the only true laughs in the entire show. A brilliantly written take-off on Leonard Bern-

stein's music didn't work. Maybe it was too esoteric, because it was well-performed. My only regret with the casting was that the lusty Mickey Hartnett didn't get to belt out a solo.

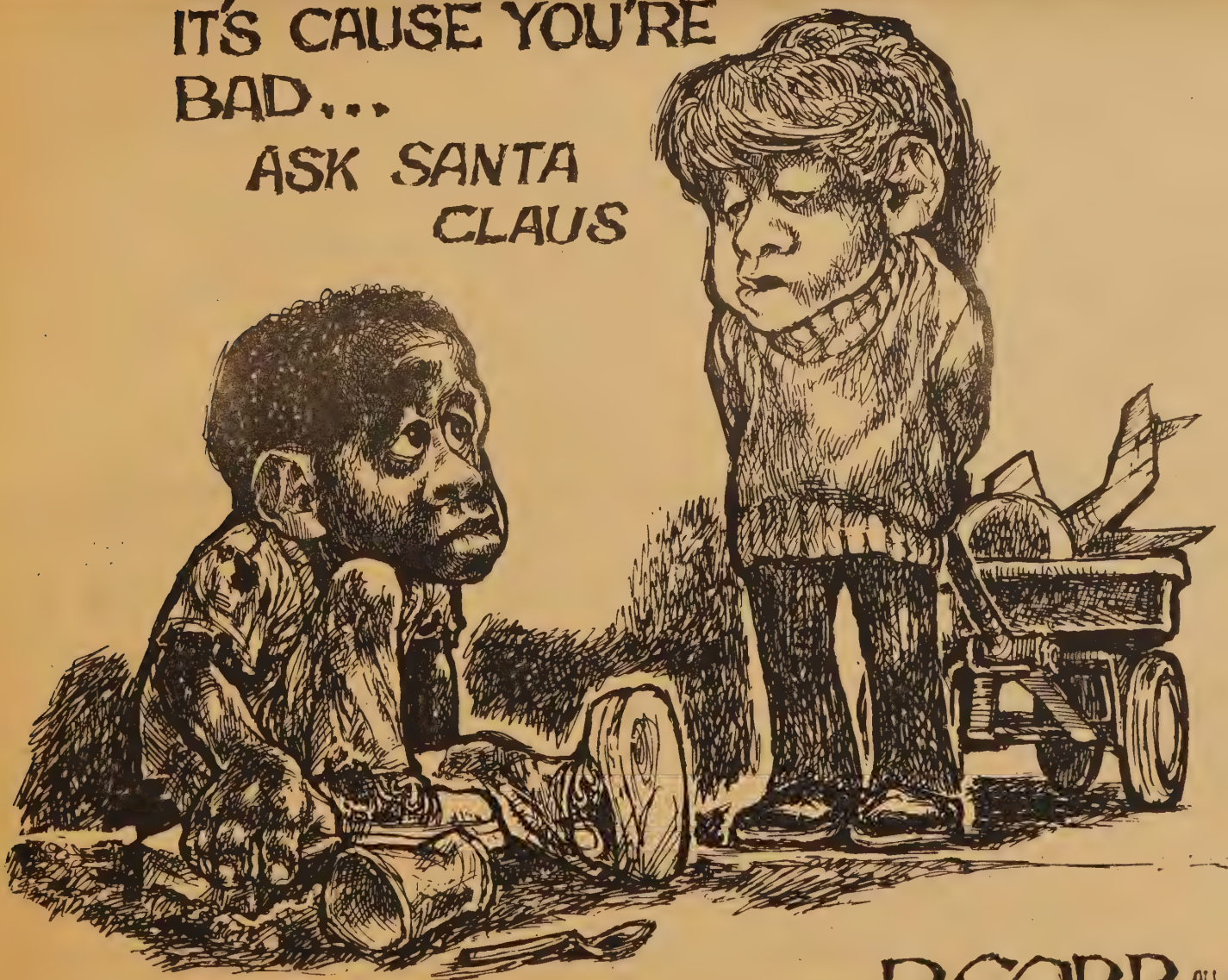


"HEY MOM, OUR COMMUNICATION IS ON SUCH A SUPERFICIAL LEVEL. ISN'T IT TIME WE HAD A REAL ENCOUNTER?"

IF YA GOT SOMETHIN'
IT'S CAUSE YOU'RE GOOD

IF YA GOT NOTHIN'
IT'S CAUSE YOU'RE
BAD...

ASK SANTA
CLAUS



BEHOLD THE TURTLE



It only moves when it sticks its neck out.

SOME PEOPLE THINK THAT THE WAY TO GET AHEAD IS TO STAY INSIDE THEIR SHELL.
JULIUS HOBSON IS NOT ONE OF THOSE PEOPLE.

FOR MORE THAN TEN YEARS, HE'S BEEN STICKING HIS NECK OUT FOR THE PEOPLE
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- 1957: Co-authored Economic Discrimination in DC Public Schools.
- 1961: Instituted jobs-for-blacks campaign that resulted in the employment of more than 4,000 in over 50 stores.
- 1962: Instituted campaign against racial discrimination in DC Transit. Black clerks and drivers hired as a result.
- 1965: Seized school board room during meeting to protest systematic destruction of black school children; tried, convicted, fined. Case aroused community interest in public school problems.
- 1966: Filed landmark suit, Hobson V. Hansen
- 1967: Suit resulted in Wright decision outlawing track system, teacher segregation, differential distribution of books and supplies. School Board decision to enforce decree resulted in resignation of Superintendent Carl Hansen.
- 1968: First public official elected in the District in this century, as he gets more votes than any other candidate in the first School Board election. All other candidates forced into run-offs.
- 1969: Co-authored Black Pride. Grade Teacher magazine called it "one of the four best junior books published in 1969."
- 1970: Instrumental in forming the DC Statehood Party, a new organization dedicated to fighting for full suffrage for the District via statehood. Initiated suit against inequities in the DC election law.

JULIUS HOBSON HAS WORKED LONGER, HARDER AND MORE EFFECTIVELY THAN ANY
OTHER CANDIDATE IN THE RACE FOR NON-VOTING DELEGATE.

FOR MORE THAN A DECADE JULIUS HOBSON HAS STUCK OUT HIS NECK FOR YOU!
HE'S THE ONE MAN WHO CAN GO TO CAPTOL HILL AND MAKE A DIFFERENCE!

SUPPORT THE DC STATEHOOD PARTY AND JULIUS HOBSON IN THE MARCH GENERAL
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TO: DC Statehood Party
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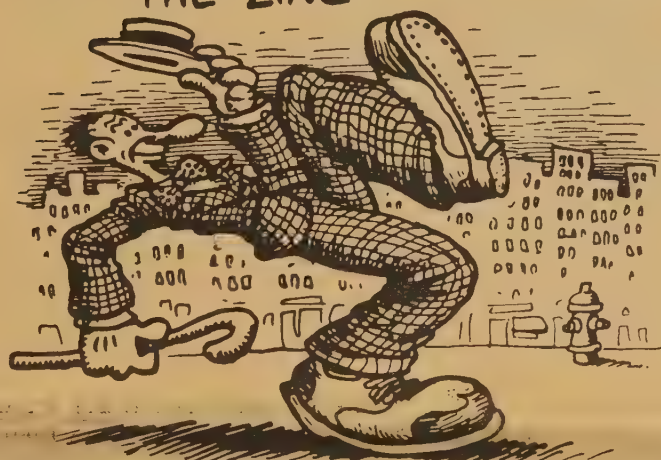
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DC STATEHOOD PARTY NEWSLETTER

1346 CONNECTICUT AVENUE NW
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Volume I - Number 1

August 1973

****DC JAIL PROTESTS CONTINUE****

A recent appeal to the DC Statehood Party Steering Committee by Bill Brown, a leader of the October, 1972, DC Jail uprising, to take responsibility for setting up a community support and defense committee met with unanimous approval. The October uprising ended with a hearing before Federal District Judge William Bryant following negotiations between the inmates, former Corrections Chief Kenneth Hardy, lawyers and community and national leaders. The agreement signed by Brown and Hardy provided for complete amnesty for all prisoners involved in the incident. This promise has been broken, however, by local U.S. Attorney Harold Titus who convened an investigating Grand Jury in April - six months later - to bring in criminal indictments against Bill Brown and other prisoners. The Grand Jury is still meeting.

The first action of the Party in response to this plea was a press conference held on the street in front of the Jail on Friday, June 22, 1973. Joined by leaders of Bonabond, EFEC, Black People United for Prison Reform, RAP, and the National Lawyers Guild, Dick Brown and Julius Hobson, Jr. spoke for the Party in appealing to the community to enforce the amnesty agreement, support the prisoners and force the District to make immediate changes in the horrible conditions at the Jail. Otherspeakers pointed out that the well-known persons who rushed downtown to negotiate in October had not been heard from since. A DCSTP committee composed of Tina Saxon, Dick Brown, Julius Hobson, Jr., and Selma Rein has written to Corrections Director Delbert Jackson requesting a meeting with him for a number of community groups, and has also approached additional organizations to set up a support and defense coalition for any inmates indicted. We are still awaiting a response from Jackson whose secretary states that our letter was lost in transit to his office - as was a second follow-up letter!

Judge Bryant has before him a class action suit against the Jail officials filed in July 1971 detailing the unfair and inhumane conditions of imprisonment and asking for relief. Although the facts set out are not at issue, Judge Bryant is still sitting on the case two years later and almost a year after the uprising. Nothing at the

COLUMBIA - 51st STATE

DC JAIL (Cont'd)

Jail has changed and the inmates staged a 16 hour sit-in Sunday and Monday, August 5 and 6, complaining about lack of showers, recreation, sanitation, poor food, unavailability of the canteen, losing privileges and being confined to cells without hearings, and being denied access to attorneys. These are some of the same issues that led to the October 1972 uprising.

Events around the DC Jail accelerated during the week of August 10 with another inmate sit-down on that day, a community picket line at the facility on the 13th, another major sit-down on the 15th, and the coming together of prisoner aid and community groups to form the Coalition for the Survival of DC Prisoners on the evening of August 16th. Although the major emphasis of this new Coalition is support and aid for DC Jail inmates who may be indicted because of the October uprising, it was also decided to educate the Washington community about the conditions at the Women's House of Detention and other DC correctional institutions where there have been an increasing number of prisoner protests in the last few months.

- by Selma Rein

FLASH! --- As this newsletter goes to press, another prisoner sit-down at the DC Jail has been announced. See page 8 for schedule of Coalition actions taking place August 24, 25 and 27. Leaflets available for distribution on DC Jail conditions. Call 797-0727 or 234-0202. Join us!

****DC STATEHOOD LETTER TO MERCHANTS ABOUT TRANSPORTATION****

A recent DC Statehood Party steering committee meeting accepted a new position paper on Transportation, and the Party is showing a renewal of interest in finding ways to press for good transportation in DC. The following letter is being sent to DC merchants:

Dear Mr. Businessman:

The DC Statehood Party wants to recruit you for the campaign to support public mass transit and increase bus ridership in DC and in the Region.

We are urging all public and private enterprises to clearly display bus or transit information on all publications, advertisements and displays and on their letterheads, so that customers will know and be able to use the nearest bus to reach your place of business.

We know the major benefits and savings that result: METRO reports that the express bus lanes on Shirley Highway have increased bus ridership sixfold and have resulted in the decrease of 3,000 cars using the road daily during peak hours. Between 1969 and 1971, the region has been spared 1,700 tons of pollutants annually because of the increase in bus use.

We are all aware of the rising threat to our health and to

our city's economy - as well as to our environment - growing out of air pollution, wasted resources and the purported energy crisis.

Neighborhoods and counties all over the region are reacting, sometimes in panic, to halt the sprawling and uncontrolled growth of the past decade. We in DC have paid a heavy price for that suburban sprawl, made possible only by widespread dependency on the private auto. Decentralization and scattering of residential and commercial centers in the region has undermined our economic strength and our ability to attract and accumulate complementary activities.

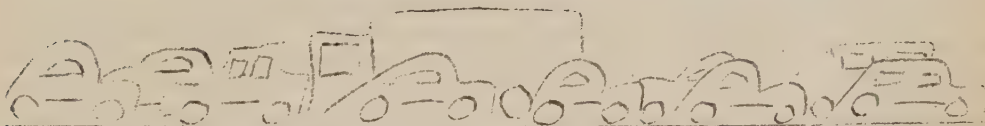
Suburban patrons are still forced to make many separate stops as they complete their daily rounds. The gigantic and artificial regional shopping center, isolated from its community by a sea of parking lots, was one response.

But we in DC are fortunate that the decimation and decay of our central city areas is reversible - and is being reversed. Thanks to the rational pattern of city that we inherited, people can live, work, shop and recreate within reasonable distances -- and many of us can still travel on foot. BUT...

A major step in the restoration of DC as a viable and attractive city is a GOOD TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM. A good system means a good and substantial number of riders. Join us in this urgent effort to persuade people:

LEAVE YOUR CAR AT HOME - TRAVEL BY BUS NOW, BY METRO LATER!

- by Paula Echeverria



****METRO - SOME UNANSWERED QUESTIONS****

In the DC Gazette of May 9, 1973, it was reported that the Washington Ecology Center has been trying to force the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority (a/k/a "WMATA" or "Metre") and the Department of Transportation to draw up an environmental impact statement as required by law.

According to David Paris of the Ecology Center, Metro continues to claim that it is not a Federal agency subject to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (i.e. "NEPA"). Consequently, although Metro has issued its own version of a statement on the environmental effects of the Metro subway program, this was done without public hearings and without providing copies to area environmentalists. No statement on the environmental impact of Metro bus operations has been made.

Therefore, it appears that Metro is unwilling to subject its projects to the kind of scrutiny that could tell DC residents what

METRO QUESTIONS (Cont'd)

will be the effects of \$4 billion of subway construction plus the multi-million dollar bus lines takeover.

A very wide range of public policy decisions is associated with development of the Metro regional subway. Furthermore, the NEPA requires consideration of alternatives to Metro actions. The very serious question of whether the Metro subway should be built or whether there are alternative solutions which might be cheaper and as effective has not really been answered. Previous Federal government studies indicate that upgrading of existing commuter rail lines and improved bus systems could be preferable to a railroad subway, much cheaper and less disruptive of the community and the environment.

Metro planning assumes that high density development will take place around Metro subway stops. Is this desirable for the quality of life in the neighborhoods to be affected, or is it Metro merely promoting such growth around the stop in order to attract riders to justify Metro's existence? One thing is certain, the Metro subway system will have a profound impact on land use in DC. Presently, Metro, aided by the Redevelopment Land Agency, is acquiring considerable land. Many lower income and middle class DC residents (e.g. upper Cardozo) and thousands of small businessmen (e.g. downtown) have been or will be displaced. Will DC residents be better off when these small businesses are replaced by large chains after Metro is completed? Meanwhile, housing and real estate costs soar as speculators and real estate developers rush in (e.g. Dupont Circle, Adams-Morgan). Is this planning or is this rape? Should the subway system be designed to serve the most prosperous area of the downtown city or should other centers be served equally?

If the BART subway in San Francisco area can be any example, there is a strong chance that the subway will lead to expansion of the downtown core thereby destroying adjacent neighborhoods. At the same time the increased density of the intensely developed high rise downtown center may very well bring in far more people than will ride the subway. The result could be more auto pollution, not less. Similarly, if Metro goes ahead with the rumored Metrobus fare increases the result could easily be more auto pollution as the costs of driving or car pools become less unfavorable as compared to the bus fare. These are the kinds of issues that should be studied carefully by Metro under NEPA. Unfortunately, Metro is showing itself to be a typical government agency in so far as the DC Colony is concerned by its attitude of "the citizens be damned."

- by A Member of DCSTP

COME TO DC STATEHOOD PARTY STEERING COMMITTEE MEETINGS

2nd and 4th Thursdays of each month

8 PM sharp DC Statehood office

AND JOIN US IN THE DC JAIL ACTIONS -- LISTED ON PAGE 8

****OPINIONS VOICED ON DC EDUCATION****

On Saturday, May 12th, 1973, the Capitol Hill Citizens for Better Education held a forum, "Where is Public Education Heading in the District of Columbia?" Dick Brown, Statehood Party member, chaired the forum. The guest speakers were Mrs. Anita Allen, past-president DC School Board; Marion Barry, president of the DC School Board; and the outgoing superintendent of schools, Dr. Hugh Scott. The panel moderator was Sam Smith, of the DC Gazette; and the panel members were Stephanie Lee, a high school student; Herbert Boyd, a school principal; Anita Shelton, who runs the Christ Child Child-care Center; and Jeanette Feeley, Executive Secretary of the Teachers' Union, running for the office of president of the Union.

Mrs. Allen stated that the school system isn't just stabilized at a point of inadequacy, but is deteriorating all the time; saying that six years ago many schools, even in Anacostia, produced children who passed the National Merit Scholarship examination, but that this year not one single child will receive one of these scholarships. She advised that the official drop-out rate, bad as it is, isn't the true picture. She said that the true picture can be viewed by looking at how many young people start Junior high and don't finish Senior high, stating it as 50%.

School Board member Hilda Mason spoke on decentralization. She described the two types: 1) decentralization from the top, with the system broken down into units and the decision-making carried out there; or 2) decentralization from the bottom, with decision-making at the local school level. She talked about community control in Anacostia, the model schools, and Adams-Morgan. She said that decentralization is a necessity for Washington, and she pointed up one remark made by Anita Allen: that public education is for all the public, not just children.

Marion Barry said there has to be individual goal-setting at the school level. First, personnel problems must be dealt with and then principals must control their money and plan their budgetary process, down at the local school level. He said, also, that the Board of Education has to do a lot of reorganizing, because they presently spend 64% of their time on administration. He felt that the newspapers should be contacted and asked to report the Wednesday night Board meetings on Friday, in a regular place on page 1 of the Metro section, instead of on the back page in the Thursday paper, because the Board meeting runs too late for proper coverage on Thursday. He also felt TV stations should run a regular series on the schools.

Dr. Scott felt that the purpose of quality education is to psychologically prepare the children--which in this school system is 95% black--to operate within this society; to prepare the children to think; to prepare the individual to develop to ultimate potential.

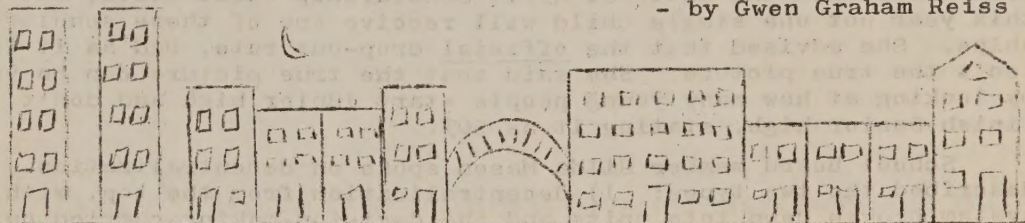
Jeanette Feeley said that the system does not presently support creative, imaginative teachers; and said that of the many different ways that teachers teach and children learn, that these have not been pulled together. And she wants to see sabbaticals enforced - "...tell the teachers to go see what others are doing..." Anita

EDUCATION (Cont'd)

Shelton, while emphasizing the need to encourage creativity, felt that the most important fundamental was that a child must learn how to think through a problem, to follow through logically and sequentially. Mr. Boyd said the system should get people who insist on the right to hire their own staff, and that people should say, "I have to be me. If you don't like what I'm doing, then fire me."

The input from the floor was articulate, summed up: anguish over the lack of an adequate level of real and viable education and the fact that it seems apparent that most people at the top of the school system seem to know how to do little other than to perpetuate the status quo and, in fact, that they desire no real change, because many view change as an erosion of their individual power base. Stephanie Lee, the student, said, succinctly and sadly, that the children are heartsick because they can't see themselves going on to higher education or getting a government job, and, therefore, they know the schools are falling down on the job.

- by Gwen Graham Reiss

****TOWARD MORE HOUSING****

The problem of adequate housing for low and moderate income families in the District of Columbia has reached a crisis level. While officials are hard at work constructing more public housing, this is really not the answer. The 1970 Census showed that many people who are presently renting in the district have sufficient income and are stable enough to qualify for a home loan, but houses were just not available.

A definite partial solution to the problem is to renovate some of the houses in the District that are currently boarded up. There are about 15,000 houses that remain vacant year round. If these can somehow be put on the market it would be a giant first step in solving the housing problem.

- by George W. Saxon, Jr.

COME TO THE NEXT DC STATEHOOD PARTY MEETINGS

8 PM ----- DC STATEHOOD OFFICE

THURSDAY NIGHTS ----- SEPTEMBER 13 & 27

THE STRUGGLE IS NOW!' SUPPORT THE DC STATEHOOD PARTY! NOW!

Please use this form to return a generous contribution to the DC Statehood Party, 1346 Connecticut Ave. NW, Suite 1126, Dupont Circle, Columbia 20036.

"I enclose a contribution/monthly pledge payment of \$_____."

Name _____

Address _____

Phone No. _____

And remember the DCSTP Steering Committee meetings, Thursday September 13 and 27.

THANK YOU.

****DC STATEHOOD PARTY FINANCE COMMITTEE REPORTS****

The DC Statehood Party Finance Committee made the following financial assessment:

Balance on hand	August 1, 1973	\$97.00
Expenses - Rent		\$117.00
Telephone		45.00
Mailings		40.00
		<u>\$202.00</u>

A bare minimum income of \$200.00 per month is necessary to meet our needs. This budget is based on volunteers to staff the office. It is recommended that the DCSTP should hire part-time office staff as soon as the necessary funds can be raised.

To raise this regular monthly income the Committee made the following recommendations:

1. Re-establish the monthly pledge system.
2. Membership dues.
3. Set-up committees to plan quarterly fund-raisers: movie showing, theater parties, benefits, etc.
4. Seek large donations to be used for a single purpose: to hire part-time staff.

THE STRUGGLE IS NOW! SUPPORT THE DC STATEHOOD PARTY! NOW!

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DC STATEHOOD PARTY

Newsletter

****COALITION FOR THE SURVIVAL OF DC PRISONERS****

****ACTIONS**

EVERYONE URGED TO COME**

FRIDAY, August 24

Delbert Jackson

8 AM - ?

614 8th St. NW

(All-day visit until he receives the
Coalition letter in person. Come
part of the time.)

SATURDAY, August 25

Quaker House

10 AM

2121 Decatur Pl. NW

483-3310

(Meeting of the Coalition)

MONDAY, August 27

DC JAIL

3:30 -

200 19th St. SE

5:30 PM

(Picket line)

Leaflets available for distribution on DC Jail conditions.
Call 797-0727 or 234-0202.